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## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

**Baldwin Asks League Sea Aid**

**Naval Conference Goes Over**

**Norman Davis Is Hopeful**

**Peek Fights the New Deal**

**Christmas Trade Pays Bonus**

**New York Cuts Down Noise**

BRITAIN zigzags back to normal after the strangest of all its internal political upsets. It is still believed there may be another contraction of national indignation over the recent course of Stanley Baldwin on the proposed Italo-Ethiopian peace terms, and if so the Prime Minister himself may be the sacrifice. Baldwin, whose recent re-election equipped him for a vigorous four-year term, is already feeling the contraction of his power. In the meantime he appeals to the League of Nations powers sharing control of the Mediterranean with Britain, asking pledges of support in case of attack by the Italians. Wise observers believe Mr. Baldwin's fate may not lie in the still rocking past —Rather, it probably depends upon faith and spiritual resourcefulness with which he is able to read the days that lie ahead.

¶ The Five-Power London Naval Conference adjourns until Jan. 6. During its seven sessions the delegates of Japan, Britain, America, France and Italy made no more rapid progress than was anticipated, but have achieved results characterized as promising if not extensive. Japan has failed utterly to win either Great Britain or the United States away from the naval ratio of 5-5-3 to equality, and yet all the delegates agree that the sessions have been far more beneficial than appeared at the outset. Much time has been given to the Japanese suggestion for the establishment of a common "upper limit." Much consideration has been given to the British proposal for limitation by unilateral declaration of building programs. Of interest is the comment of Norman H. Davis, American leader—"And in the end, of course, we will understand one another and get somewhere."

¶ Once more the New Deal finds itself under a vigorous attack by a man who has been one of its foremost officials. George N. Peek, recently resigned as foreign trade adviser, launches at Washington a savage counter-attack against Mr. Roosevelt's policies of lowering world tariffs. The President's former right-hand man appeals to farmers through the National Grange to resist tariff concessions to other nations because these, he asserts, are at the expense of agriculture. In recent months Mr. Peek has disagreed bitterly with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on foreign trade acts. The farmer, with such violent disagreements over his ultimate prosperity, has still one great source of consolation—The Administration still seems determined to make his thriving come first of all.

¶ Chicago finds American business institutions translating profits into Christmas bonuses for workers at a greater rate than has occurred in six years. Hundreds of American industrial and commercial companies assume the bounty role for the first time since 1929. The rejuvenated industrial Santa Claus will distribute from his pack checks equaling pay for one week, or six months, or, as in a few cases, a full year's salary. The City National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., votes to increase all salaries 10 per cent. Every worker of the Home State Gold Mine at Lead, S. D., gets an extra $100. The 19,000 shoe workers at Endicott, N. Y., find $100,000 in an extra stocking. The companies are to be doubly commended. They are to be congratulated on wishing to share their surplus—They are to be praised for their willing courage to pay out the money.

¶ New York City carries forward relentlessly the campaign on unnecessary noise. One day sees 250 drivers of automobiles fined $540 for blowing their horns without apparent need. Police Commissioner Ballantine had notified his policemen to cease warnings and begin arrests. Police scenes are strange beyond words. Violators seldom deny the violation—They call it a man-size duty to go through the day without noise where one has never before entertained any such skimpy notions.

¶ Germany stages a strange spectacle of Christmas celebration. The German Tank Corps, barracked near Berlin, heaps its honors upon Wotan, the ancient god of War, rather than upon the Prince of Peace. After a corps banquet, doors are flung open and a motorcycle squad roars out, its riders being "angels" in the traditional white robes with wings, but wearing steel helmets. After they circle a Christmas tree to salvos of machine-gun fire, Santa Claus, in usual costume, arrives mounted on a tank between the barrels of two machine guns. He distributes his gifts, all of which are tiny models of tanks. Apparently Berlin would shock the world, but shocks only itself instead—The vision growing in the world's eyes in this hour began not in the Norse crags, but in the Judean hills, and it speaks a mightier message than ever to the believing human heart.

## Rhodesians Get Huge Bridge as Gift

*By the Associated Press*

Bulawayo, Rhodesia, Dec. 21

THE world's third largest single-span bridge was presented to the people of Southern Rhodesia yesterday as a Christmas present.

The steel span, which was built over the Sabi River, is 1080 feet long and cost $500,000. It was a gift to the colony from the estate of the late Alfred Beit, philanthropist.

## American Naval Policy Stiffens Toward Japan

*The following estimate of American-Japanese relations at the present stage of the Naval Conference in London draws upon the writer's intimate knowledge of the situation and related policies in Washington.*

By Joseph C. Harsch

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Dec. 21—Significant stiffening of the American policy towards Japan is evident from the deliberations at the International Naval Conference here.

Such a changed attitude has been hinted at in Washington for some time, preceding the day when President Roosevelt announced his intention of sending a large delegation of diplomatic as well as naval experts to London, but it had never been so plainly marked as it has been by the back-stage conversations incident to the recent deliberations here.

**U. S. to Trifle No Longer**

As a result, it can be stated authoritatively that American foreign policy has come to the conclusion that the danger which Japan constitutes to American interests, both in the Far East and in the western half of the Pacific Ocean must be dealt with vigorously.

The strong resistance which has been offered by the American delegation here to Japanese demands for a contractual change in the existing naval ratios between the two countries is merely one manifestation of the basic fact which can best be stated as a deep conviction in high American Administration circles that the time has come when any policy which might be interpreted in Japan as a sign of weakness might precipitate one of two things.

First, the possibility is foreseen of the release of the now partially restrained force of Japanese aggres-

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## School Inquiry Turns to Cost Of Campaigns

City Clerk Orders Dr. Mackey to File a Return on His Expenses

**Boston Today**—*also sees*—New England Council head report 15 per cent business rise and predict an even better new year —John T. Hull found guilty in securities fraud case—Agawam race track file reorganization petition under bankruptcy act—Food at cost become aim of new co-operative restaurant.

***Schools*—Campaign Costs Are Looked Into**

Campaign expenses of at least two members of the Boston School Committee were focal point of interest in the school investigation today. This was disclosed at the office of Wilfred T. Doyle, city clerk, when it was learned that two men representing themselves to be from the District Attorney's office had examined returns filed.

It was reported that no return had been filed by Dr. Charles E. Mackey, who last night admitted that two men alleged to have operated as collectors were his close personal friends. The City Clerk has formally ordered Dr. Mackey to file his report within 10 days or face prosecution for violation of the law.

District Attorney William J. Foley denied that he was investigating the campaign expenses of school committeemen. One of his assistants later said, however, that such an investigation probably would be undertaken.

It is understood that this aspect of the probe arises from a rumor heard by City Councillor Clement A. Norton to the effect that $25,000 was raised among teachers and other school employees to aid the election of two school committeemen.

Last night Dr. Mackey issued a statement in which he asserted he believed he had been betrayed by two friends, one of whom he had known since childhood. He denied that either men had enjoyed the right to represent him in any way.

In the meantime, District Attorney Foley continued preparation of his

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## New Nation Is Born in the Far East

© Harris & Ewing; Wide World; By Ostrander from Nesmith

**Manuel Quezon Inaugurated First Philippines President**

Top—General View of Exercises, With Military Band Serenading the New President. Left Inset—President Quezon Reads His Inaugural Address. Right Inset—Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, One of the Authors of the Act Giving Provisional Independence to the Philippines. Bottom—One of the Five Gates to the Old Spanish City of Manila, Dating From 1590

## League Expects Action on Move For World Police

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AP)—The British move to line up a League of Nations police force, to support sanctions if necessary, may take shape at a special session of the League Council, diplomatic sources said today.

The diplomats said such a session was being contemplated for about Jan. 10, and that if held it would serve as a peaceful demonstration of the League's potential power against violators of the League Covenant.

**Pressure on Italy**

It also would act, diplomatic sources said, as moral pressure upon Italy to induce that nation to negotiate for peace with Ethiopia, or at least not to disturb the peace of Europe through resistance to the covenant sanctions.

Authoritative sources asserted that France was prepared to defend itself and to aid Britain if imposition of the League's punitive measures resulted in any Italian attack.

Responsible sources attributed this belief to recent movements of French troops, ships and airplanes after it was disclosed that the British Government had asked Mediterranean powers what precautions they had taken against such an eventuality.

**Pledges of Aid**

Reliable informants said the British inquiry was directed chiefly to eastern Mediterranean countries, France having already pledged its aid, and was prompted by Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia, which indicated their willingness to fall into line.

While official sources conceded that they were considering a danger of war through some desperate move by Italy against nations applying sanctions, Premier Pierre Laval persisted quietly in the performance of his role as peacemaker.

The Premier conferred late yesterday with the Italian Ambassador, Vittorio Cerruti, but officials made no announcement concerning their conversations.

## Italy Prepares to Meet More Drastic Sanctions With Peace Plan Shelved

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, Dec. 21—Following the failure of the "Hoare-Laval Peace Plan," the Italian Government intends to engage more strenuously than ever in threefold activity—first, trying to break native resistance on the East African front; second, stimulating all the forces of Italian economy in an attempt to make Italy independent of foreign imports; third, preparing for an eventual blockade, which it is held would probably lead to a European war.

**Disillusionment**

On the East African front events have brought the Italians great disillusionment. The first serious engagement with the Ethiopians has been indecisive and all Italy's forces will probably be thrown in to straighten out the situation. In Italy

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## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

**Saturday, Dec. 21**

### Oil—Exports Complicate Neutrality

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Washington**— America's trade stake in the Ethiopian war was thus illuminated by the Department of Commerce:

Oil exports to Italy jumped 30 per cent in November over the same month last year.

Oil exports to all foreign destinations rose from $447,000 in November last year to $1,252,000 last month.

These and similar figures are designed to prepare public opinion for discussion of a revised neutrality act.

### Mongolia—Tokyo Denies Aggression

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Tokyo**— Japanese reports of the latest border incident between Manchoukuan and Outer Mongolian troops flatly contradicted the Russian version. Where Russian reports said the Japanese troops invaded and fired, Japanese dispatches had the Mongolians as the aggressors. The explanation is a border-line conflict of long standing, with both sides claiming an intermediate area, and both sides embittered by the collapse of a frontier conference.

Alarmist reports that the Manchoukuan authorities were prepared to meet force with force are not given full credence by neutral observers, because neither Japan nor Russia is believed interested in genuine war threats at this time.

### Guffey Act—Early Ruling Asked All Around

*By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Washington**— The Administration joined with coal producers to ask for an early Supreme Court ruling on the Guffey Coal Act. With the industry on the rack, Solicitor General Reed asked the Court to take up the Carter case without waiting for an intermediate decision from the District Appellate Court.

**New York**— Pending Supreme Court decision on the Guffey Act, two bituminous producers won a restraining order against collection of taxes under the measure. They will instead place the money with the clerk of the Federal Court which granted the order.

### Naval Parley—U. S. Firmness Increases

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**London**— The United States is notably tightening its resistance to Japan's aggressive aims in the western Pacific. Developments both here and at Washington, disclosed on high authority, point to the emergence of a considered and firm decision in responsible Administration circles, to this effect:

1. That American weakness at present might unloose the now partially restrained Japanese aggressive force. That the Japanese military might go so far as to urge attack on the island possessions at once, before the United States could better fortify them.
2. That these Administration circles are prepared to recommend naval building of five ships for three against Japan, to maintain the existing American superiority in the face of this threat.

It is evident from the Naval Conference developments here that Britain is buoyed up by the American firmness, and is entirely willing to stand with the United States rather than try compromising with Japan.

### Peace Efforts—Italy Tightens Resistance

*By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Rome**— Italy will proceed with the war in Ethiopia, tighten its resistance to sanctions, prepare for a possible blockade and ignore the Hoare-Laval settlement formula. This was the decision of the Fascist Grand Council, made under the direction of Premier Mussolini. With the plan dropped in London and Geneva, at least for the time being, Il Duce staked all on a firm, aggressive policy.

It is recognized that the campaign in Ethiopia has not come up to expectations. Every effort to force victory will now probably be made.

**London**— The subject of the hour was Britain's effort to plan a coordinated military defense of League powers, if Italy should desper-

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## Filipinos Face Future Full of Complexities

**Problems of the New Philippines**

**First of Six Articles**

By Erwin D. Canham

*Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who as a guest of the Philippine Government, attended the Inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth.*

There are three questions, first of all, that you will probably ask of a returned traveler from the Philippines. They are:

1. Do the islands really want independence, and what are the chances for this ten-year commonwealth period of transition?
2. What do the Vice-President, the Speaker and the 44 members of Congress think now that they have visited the islands—will they favor changes in the Independence Act, either economic or political?
3. And what about Japan?

After you have asked these questions, you will probably want to know some solid (I hope not too solid) facts about the problems facing the new government, the methods it is using, and the political and economic effects on the United States and the Philippines.

**Problem Is Not Solved**

To furnish an answer to these questions is a tall order. At least, to give a crisp and definite reply is difficult. One well-known American newspaperman has already replied that "The Philippine dream of independence is fading!" adding a great many other striking interpretations and opinions.

He is altogether justified in his own views, but I cannot speak with such definiteness. Indeed, about the only safe and significant generalization I can make is:

"The Philippine problem is not solved. It still challenges the wisdom of both our countries."

Now, for the first question, it seems to me that the 40-year-old demand for complete independence has not yet been obliterated from the emotions of the average Filipino or from the political platform of his leaders. You can reply, and rightly, that the common Filipino — the "common tao," they call him—knows nothing of the meaning, the responsibilities, and the penalties of independence. But as a political slogan it has not yet faded.

**Might Be Beginning to Fade**

Perhaps it is beginning to fade. Plenty of good observers have claimed that it is. As for me, after traveling 1500 miles in the archipelago, I can only conclude that the islanders with whom I talked definitely have a vague and perhaps ill-formed aspiration for self-government, for democracy, for freedom, which they still associate with the word "independence." Most of their leaders still encourage this association. Only one really outstanding leader, as far as I know, Dr. Pedro Guevara, the senior

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## 3-Mile-a-Minute Planes to Tie N. E. And Sea Airline

Three-mile-a-minute transport planes serving the airways of New England and connecting with transatlantic air service by 1937, were included in the general pattern outlined today by the Boston-Maine-Central Vermont Airways, operators in the Boston-Bangor-Burlington triangular segment.

Installation of radio beam courses, ground contact by radio, enlargement and lighting of air fields and possible extensions of routes are some of the physical changes planned to accompany this expansion.

**Improving Fields**

The first step to be taken even before the purchase of planes, is the improvement in the airports along the various stops so that landings may be made with safety. According to officials of the line, the airports at Augusta and Waterville, Maine, are already large enough to take the new ships. A third runway at Portland, Maine, will bring that field up to date. At Bangor, present terminal of the line, a committee of civic leaders and business men has started a move to make the necessary improvements at the Bangor field.

In addition radio beam stations are to be erected at Portland, Augusta and Bangor, Maine, by the Department of Commerce. Installation of these stations will permit flying along a veritable "track" of

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## A Letter to the Editor

Editor, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
Dear Sir:

This is a letter that requires no personal answer. The writer wants this letter answered by figures published in your newspaper. And these are the figures wanted:

I put through a telephone call today. The toll charge was $1.05, *plus 15 cents tax.*

Now, I went through the World War, and I know how fast "15-cents's" will mount up. And I said to myself, why there must be hundreds of millions going into our treasury in taxes. And then it came over me that I am a citizen of the United States, that I am a citizen of a state of the United States, that I am a citizen of a city in the United States, and that my ancestors participated in the Boston Tea Party, and that their indignation was that they had absolutely nothing to do with fixing their taxes. What a traitor I am to those ancestors!

Now, we women have been taught the budget system. We have been taught these last few years to run our homes on a budget. So, we are budget-conscious. And it dawned upon me that while the private citizen of the United States has his salary published, his income tax published, his private business published, why didn't I have a right to read in my newspaper, alongside the private citizen's private income, the private income going into my United States, going into my state, going into my city?

I am all ready to board a ship and dump tea into the harbor.

Now, these are the figures I want:

I want the total federal, state and city tax paid by the telephone company.

I want published in my newspaper, the total gasoline tax paid to the Federal Government, the state and the city.

I want the total sales tax, which the merchant must collect on every article I buy. I want to know the total amount of that dish of pennies I see on every counter in every store in the land.

I want the other tax totals paid to my Federal Government, state and city, *including the total income tax.*

Don't misunderstand this letter. It is not a bitter letter. But I know that the taxpayers of New York City, who have proved their ability to support their own families—else they would have no property to tax and no money to pay taxes—now find their entire income eaten up, and their solvency threatened, by tax demands. Very truly yours, KATRINA CRONKHITE WALKER

New York City.

**Editor's Note**

Dear Madam:

You pose some difficult questions. Unfortunately the mere totals themselves wouldn't mean very much. We recognize the need for informing the public on governmental costs, and constantly print news stories and editorials answering your questions in part. We shall continue this service.

One of the biggest problems is the federal budget. It has in it many of the figures you refer to. We spent quite a while uncrossing this cross-word puzzle. It will take a series of six articles to begin an explanation. The first article, by our Financial Editor, appears today.

## Record High In U. S. Debt Faces Fire

**Fear of Irresponsible Spending Will Play Part in Campaign**

**Amount Exceeds World War Sum**

**Carrying Cost Is, However, Correspondingly Low and Credit Strong**

Within two weeks President Roosevelt will present the annual budget to Congress, as he is required to do by the Constitution. In his budget message he will review the results of the 1934-1935 fiscal year which ended last June; he will predict the results of the current 1935-1936 fiscal year to end next June; and he will forecast the results of the 1936-1937 fiscal year to end in June, 1937, almost 18 months ahead of the date of the message.

Since the depression the budget has become a subject of steadily more bitter controversy. All the economic problems of the American people seem to have converged at some point or other in the federal budget. This year, however, the issue will be one of particular interest. Hope of a balanced budget has been deferred again and again.

At first it was anticipated that the forces of natural recovery would bring a balance. This was President Hoover's hope. When it faded, the Hoover Administration made strenuous efforts to curb expense and increase taxes.

President Roosevelt, however, accepted the popular feeling that a temporary unbalance was a necessity, and might provide the means of "priming the pump" of recovery.

In recent months the American public apparently has suddenly awakened to a realization that, although the economic emergency is passing, the nation is not making the expected headway in balancing its budget. Recognition of this feeling appeared in the interim budget estimate published by President Roosevelt on last Sept. 30, in which he substantially pared his original deficit estimate for the current year. On January 3, he will present another estimate.

There follows the first of six articles on the taxpayer and the federal budget:

**Behind the Budget**

**First of Six Articles**

By H. B. Elliston

*Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

This week the outstanding debt of the Federal Government topped $30,000,000,000. The sum is a record for all time. Even at the end of war-time financing in 1919 the gross debt reached only $26,500,000,000.

The new figure is enough of a landmark to have riveted national attention. It has been reached, moreover, on the eve of a presidential election in which the budget will be a major issue. Antiadministration forces are already hoisting $30,000,000,000 on their banners of protest.

Taxpayers, too, have registered their anxiety. They know that behind a debt is a debt service payable out of their pockets. For if spending continues and revenues do not increase, there are but two alternatives:

Inflation.

Higher taxes.

Meanwhile the experts have added their voices to the chorus of discussion, pro and con. From Chicago comes the report of an economists' debate in which the subject was whether the United States could carry such a huge debt. The economists handed down a split verdict.

**Definite Answer Is Difficult**

The question is, in truth, one which the pundits could not answer unanimously. It is surprising, indeed, that any one of them attempted to answer it. For it is not susceptible to a clear-cut yea or nay. The Wall Street Journal essayed the most sensible contribution when it said:

"The question how much debt the country *can* carry is incorrectly posed. It should be how much debt *will* the country carry?"

Even those who think that the debt in America's present day condition—its willingness and capacity to pay—is easily bearable, might well hesitate to say so. For the answer would be more or less construed like the affirmative to the court's question:

"Have you or have you not stopped beating your wife? Answer yes or no."

A "yes" might be regarded as approval of the extra-budget spending and the spending methods.

**Facts Buried in Complexity**

Facts on the Roosevelt debt—and the Roosevelt budget—are difficult to bring to the surface. Even the extent of the public debt is not really $30,000,000,000. This is a gross figure, reached as the result of adding the proceeds of December borrowing to the existing debt. But the new money just raised, though an addition to debt, is nevertheless still unspent. It is deposited for future use in the Treasury's working balance.

The actual, or net, debt is represented in the following table: Com-

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# WPA's Program Short Of Goal by 23,000 Jobs

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec 21—A report showing that the works program was still 23,000 jobs short of its 3,500,000 goal a week ago was issued yesterday by Harry L Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator. It was followed shortly by an announcement from Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that the unemployment situation became worse in the month of November, although the new automobile production schedule was effective in staving off a pronounced slump.

While relief officials have insisted continually that there were 3,500,000 persons at work on Dec. 1, figures today showed the total to be 3,476,782 jobs for the week beginning Dec. 9. Of these 2,678,629 were employed on Works Progress projects, 531,295 in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and 266,858 on projects conducted by other federal agencies. The Public Works Administration had put only 5989 persons to work.

**Drive Declared Successful**

The directors of the work program refused to be upset by the failure of jobs to materialize as rapidly as President Roosevelt had promised. They said that the Administration's goal to substitute jobs for the dole had been reached Dec. 1, when the last grants to states for direct relief were made. They described the drive as "100 per cent successful."

Despite the contention of the administration that the task set for itself has been accomplished, full effect of the $4,000,000,000 spending program probably will not be reached until the middle of January. Nearly half the states are still spending direct relief funds granted them by the Federal Government before the flow was cut off. Even after the needy are given jobs, they are supported by the dole until their pay checks begin to come in.

**Durable Goods Increase**

Meanwhile, the Labor Department's monthly report revealed a slight increase in unemployment from October to November, although the decline in jobs was less than is usual at that period of the year. Most pleasing to the department was a 1.5 increase in employment in the durable goods group, in the face of the general decline. The primary factor in the pickup was the sharp increase in employment and pay rolls in the automobile industry, following a two-month advance in production schedule.

**Factory Decline**

The November decrease in general factory employment was 0.5 per cent, while payrolls declined 0.7 per cent. Miss Perkins pointed out that these declines were less than in any November since 1925. "The decreases," she said, "are considerably smaller than those that occurred in the corresponding periods of 1933 and 1934."

Manufacturing industries of major importance in which gains in employment were shown were: blast furnaces, foundries and machine shops, steam railroad repair shops, cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, slaughtering and meat packing and book and job printing.

## U. S. Naval Policy Stiffer Toward Japan

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sion, which, if once allowed to gain momentum would ultimately sweep western nations from the Eastern Hemisphere and would soon become a real threat to America in areas nearer home.

The second possibility definitely in consciousness of those responsible for American and foreign affairs is that the militaristic element now in control in Japan would take any sign of weakness as offering the most promising opportunity which will probably be available for many years for an actual warlike move.

Fantastic as this possibility may sound to many readers, the fact is that concern for the maintenance of pesce is entering definitely into all of the American consideration regarding relations with Japan.

For example, the writer is able to state that immediate fortification of the Philippines, if and when naval limitation ends, has been ruled out of the American military plans.

The reason is the conviction that Japanese military leaders would consider it too serious a threat and would decide to attack before the American position became any stronger.

**Step-by-Step Program**

America's agreement not to fortify its possessions and dependencies in the Far Pacific is of course part of the naval treaties and will lapse with them at the end of 1936, unless renewed. Should American military policy then decide to exercise the right which it renounced in the naval treaties, it can be stated that the experts contemplate a gradual step-by-step program of fortification westwards from Hawaii which could consolidate each step before a further one would be undertaken. The terms of the Philippine independence permit permanent American fortification there. But every intermediate point between the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines would be fortified before any effort would be made to render the latter secure.

**British Support America**

Another manifestation of this same fact is the extraordinary support which the British delegation has given the American delegation at every point in the deliberations at the Naval Conference. With their own naval power bound to European waters by the present strained situation revolving about the Italo-Ethiopian war, the British consider their Far Eastern dominions and their important interests in China to be in a highly precarious position.

Their statesmen have until recently been torn between two possible courses of action—either a strong co-operation with the United States or an effort at conciliation with Japan.

**Die Is Cast**

Until recently they have been too uncertain as to what the United States might do in a far-eastern crisis to commit themselves entirely to the first course. But enough is known of the negotiations between the British and the American representatives which preceded the present Naval Conference to make it virtually certain that the die has been cast and Britain is prepared to stand firmly with the United States in an effort to hold Japanese militaristic aggression within bounds. Her delegates here have actually been bearing the brunt of the resistance to the Japanese proposals.

**No Belligerency**

This does not mean that a belligerent attitude is contemplated by the United States. On the contrary, there is full realization that force is never the proper answer to force. But it does mean that American policy is now definitely directed along a course which aims, on the one hand, to avoid any provocation, and on the other, to make it abundantly clear that the United States has no intention of weakly surrendering claims or property which it considers belong rightfully to her or to her citizens. It is a policy of firmness, one aspect of which is the determination to maintain the existing naval superiority to Japan if possible by treaty agreement, but if not, by an actual naval building race.

## Coal Act Validity Sought

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Government today joined the request for a supreme court ruling on constitutionality of the Guffey coal control act asked earlier this week by James Walter Carter.

# Canadian Treaty Peek Declares Is Threat to Farms

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—In a vigorous denunciation of the Administration's reciprocal trade agreement policy, George N. Peek, recently resigned Foreign Trade Advisor, began today his expected counter-attack on Mr. Roosevelt's policy of lowering world tariffs.

Mr. Peek's address was a direct appeal to farmers, through the National Grange, to resist tariff concessions to other nations which, he asserted, were at the expense of agriculture.

The Peek speech today, made over the radio, satisfied curiosity as to what course the latest rebel from the ranks of the Administration would take. Long at odds with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Mr. Peek has, till recently, been kept within the Administration by personal friendship with Mr. Roosevelt.

**Not in Rebel Ranks**

He broke away after the Canadian treaty, however, and now, like Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, erstwhile NRA head, appears embarked on a course of criticism in which, however, General Johnson's pungent phrasing is lacking.

"The farmers 'took the rap' on the Canadian treaty," Mr. Peek charged today. He asserted the tariff goal of the Administration is "to ameliorate the ills of the world at the cost of general tariff reductions, with their depressing effect upon American agriculture, industry and wages."

Mr. Peek demanded that Cogress be consulted on the course of the new tariff agreements, latest of which was signed with Holland yesterday, and which now number eight, with more in sight.

**What Peek Prescribes**

Mr. Peek's own agricultural program would include the disposal of farm surpluses abroad by developing the foreign market, although he insists that America's own tariffs should be kept high to exclude all foreign farm goods.

"My feeling about the Canadian agreement," he said, "is simply this: I think, after a careful study of the agreement, that agriculture, over wide areas, is being asked to take the rap, the effect of which is to weaken the farm market for industry as well.

"It is said to be for the national interest, but I wonder. . . . Does anyone argue that farm tariff reductions will raise farm prices?

**Must Move Surplus**

"What the farm people need, what this country needs, is not long relief rolls, but a united American program for America which will get people off relief rolls. We must get rid of our farm surpluses. If we do not, they will depress our general price levels and our American standards of living.

"The trouble lies, not in the fact so frequently stated that our foreign markets are gone, but, in the fact that those in the Administration charged with the responsibility of disposing of our surpluses have refused to do it and have prevented others from doing it. . . .

"I was grateful, and I am sure that all farmers were grateful, to President Roosevelt and the Democratic Party for making an attempt to do something for agriculture. However, I cannot hold silence now with a policy that on the one hand leads to reduced production, increased imports and unemployment in the United States and, on the other hand, throws away our foreign markets for agriculture."

## League Expects Action on Police

(Continued from Page 1)

Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, chief of Italian economy, will multiply the efforts to substitute Italian goods for foreign imports. Purchases of oil will be made on a larger scale than ever. More sacrifices will be exacted from the Italian people. Further troops may be sent to Libya and Sicily, possibly even to the French frontier, if the League considers imposition of more drastic economic measures against Italy.

Meanwhile the Grand Fascist Council which met here yesterday, discussed for three hours means of continuing the war and organizing Italian economy on a self-supporting basis. The Italian Government now sees the situation as it was some two weeks ago, if not worse. No peace moves are believed possible for a long time to come and the outburst of British public opinion against the Hoare-Laval plan is taken as an indication that Britain may go further on the way of sanctions.

## Relief Efforts Bring Lower Insurance Rates

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Unemployment and relief problems of the town of Chicoutimi near here have been handled so successfully that the town has received a reduction in its insurance rates of approximately 30 per cent. A total of 200 heads of families out of work were given six hours work daily rebuilding the sewer and water systems and other necessary municipal improvements. Work was given for wages instead of giving the dole, with the result that fire hazards have been removed and the safety of the town so advanced that insurance rates have been lowered.

## A Man in the News

**Francis Hackett**
**Interprets History**

Francis Hackett, who has had some experience as an historian himself, is saying these days—curiously enough, when the world seems to be one gigantic bubbling pot of political broth—that a purely political approach to history is a very foolish and short-sighted approach indeed, fit only for the wastebasket.

Describing the present time as "one of those remarkable eras of change with sons of blacksmiths, cobblers, and other laborers, rising to power, while princes go to Hollywood, and noblemen turn journalists," Mr. Hackett thinks the only way you can possibly understand present nationalistic and fascistic manifestations is to study the psychological evolution of such outgrowths.

That nations are not really immense agglomerations made up of so many colored shirts, blue, green, red or pink—as the daily headlines make them seem; nor serried ranks marching and counter-marching, of such artificial entities as political ideas.

**Portraying Henry VIII**

Moreover, the histories that will last will be narrations about people, and not about mere states.

Mr. Hackett should know, when he did his biography Henry the Eighth—on which, incidentally, he has just filed a plagiarism suit against the British film producers of "The Private Life of Henry VIII"—he stuffed an old Ford with gasoline and, taking the lumbering Henry the Eighth along with him, figuratively speaking, rode through England and France, studying out Henry's life from youth to a monarchical old age, with especial attention to what Henry was thinking of, having all those wives.

When the gasoline gave out, he and Henry spent some time in a London flat. You get to know quite a lot about your leading character, if you keep him in your flat with you. After a while, they had to move out of there, though, because the roof leaked. So they wound up in Hackett's little house by the sea back in Kilkenny, Ireland, and finished the book. Hackett studied Henry for eight years. It was, in a way, too, a scholarly book, but a human one as well; which is proof that what Hackett says now, about the way history ought to be written, is not just theorizing.

**Finding Why Views Differ**

What books of history ought to do—and writers proposing now to seize upon the interlocked dramas of this amazing period ought to learn it without delay—is to show the personalities concerned, the points at which their views differ and, if possible, the reason for such differing. History ought to help people to know the truth, not necessarily who was right and who was wrong. This makes the writing of history both difficult and fascinating, because of the conflicting overtones, ideas, and statements in the mass of information available. The historian needs the same open mind the reader should have, and use reason, as well as emotion, in presenting his characters. In short, the historian of today and tomorrow needs to be a free person, able to look as far as possible upon the thoughts of other persons without prejudice, if their history is to stand up.

In 1902 Mr. Hackett was working for a law firm in New York. He did some thinking too, and thought he would like to write editorials, so he went to the Chicago Evening Post. He gravitated gradually to writing history, and in 1918 produced "Ireland, a Study of Nationalism and Horizons." He is a shining affirmative answer, if anyone chooses to inquire, "Are historians people?"

# What's Going On in the Arts

**Rachmaninoff Honored**

SERGEI RACHMANINOFF was honored by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in its ninth program of the season at home (Dec. 20-21). The distinguished Russian's Second Symphony, in E minor, was played under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky, and the composer was soloist in his Third Pianoforte Concerto, in D minor. At the Friday afternoon concert, a very large audience gave him an ovation.

Mr. Rachmaninoff is known everywhere as a pianist of the first rank. His reputation as a composer is less widespread. This is perhaps because he has declined to follow the musical fashion. In his compositions, as on the platform, he appears aloof, austere, indifferent to current trends, brooding over his own musical visions, which find expression in the idiom of an older day. He is the artistic descendant of Tchaikovsky, and he writes as though his ancestor were still living. These two works were composed in the second half of the first decade of the twentieth century. Stravinsky's revolutionary compositions had not been performed, but Rimsky-Korsakoff and Moussorgsky were famous, "Pelléas et Mélisande" had been produced and all Strauss's tone poems had been heard. They had no influence, however, on Mr. Rachmaninoff's art, which has not been essentially modified, either, in the intervening years.

For this Mr. Rachmaninoff is not to be condemned. There is no reason why he should write like Debussy or Strauss. He expresses himself in the way which is natural to him, the only way in which he could express himself. His way has many virtues, too. He has the melodic gift, he knows how to draw big sonorities from the orchestra, he understands very well the construction of a symphony on traditional lines. That the result of his labors can be moving and even thrilling to the public was amply testified by the exceptionally warm applause which followed the lambent performance of the Symphony in E minor at the concert under review.

There is some question, though, whether this symphony would stand up well under many and frequent repetitions. Today its most interesting movement is the Scherzo, probably because it has more rhythmic vitality and variety than the other movements. The first movement, too, stirs attention by its development section; but the Adagio cloys, and interest lags before the Finale, which extends the playing time to an hour, has been completed.

The Third Concerto had its first Boston performance in 1919, with the composer at the piano. That performance was not heard by this reviewer. It was last played here seven years ago by Vladimir Horowitz, on his first Boston apparance. On that occasion there was an extraordinary manifestation of enthusiam over the performance. That demonstration was repeated on the present occasion. Yet evidently for very different reasons. Mr. Horowitz's interpretation was brilliant, hard, Lisztian. Mr. Rachmaninoff's was subdued, tender, full of rubati, of subtle dynamic nuance, of romantic phrasings. At times indeed the line was not clearly distinguishable. Even the coda did not release the anticipated fires.

The applause was vociferous, but here again it is doubtful if, failing a special occasion like this one, the music of Mr. Rachmaninoff, admirable as it is, would make a satisfactory full program. Without the stimulus of the presence of its illustrious composer, it would, we suspect, become monotonous.

L. A. S.

## Oklahoma Capitol Sits Greasefully On Oil-Saturated Lawn

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 21 (AP)—Oklahoma's domeless capitol apparently sits atop a dome of oil, but the black gold likely never will pay for the missing marble adornment.

State officials could only stand by today while a new gusher—just a block from the Governor's mansion—tapped the potentially rich pool, draining oil from under the State Capitol grounds.

City zoning restrictions prevent drilling on the state property. Gov. E. W. Marland urged action to protect the State's interest in the pool.

The British-American Oil No. 1 Piersol well blew in yesterday for an estimated 13,600 barrels a day a block northeast of the $500,000 executive mansion.

"We've had several offers for leases on the state ground by companies that are willing to take a chance on extension of the city oil zone or upon the courts holding that the State has a right to lease its land for drilling," said L. M. Nichols, chairman of the State Board of Affairs.

Oil drilling practices permit any owner of a producing well to draw out all oil that flows to his casting. Surrounding property owners have only the recourse of drilling their own well to share the prize.

Paul Colvert, State Affairs Board member, suggested that to avoid cluttering the State house lawns and formal gardens with oil rigs, the State might reach a financial agreement with owners of surrounding drilling properties.

## Four Indicted in Army Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — A House Military Committee investigation of alleged War Department irregularities led yesterday to the indictment of four men for conspiracy to defraud the Government. Those named by a District of Columbia grand jury were: Joseph Silverman, Jr., millionaire dealer in surplus army materials; his brother, Nathan Silverman; former Brig. Gen. Alexander E. Williams, who was dismissed from the army last spring, and Thomas J. Ryan, former member of Congress from New York and now Joseph Silverman, Jr.'s attorney.

# *Philippines Face Complex Future*

(Continued from Page 1)

commissioner to Washington, really says openly that the organic tie to the United States should not be cut.

If it will really be better for the Philippines that this link with the United States should be maintained, then it is about time that not only one, but all of the accredited Filipino leaders began preaching the new doctrine. It will take some time to change over the slogans, and not a little political dexterity.

**Barber Shop Gossip**

Of course, the common taos in the barrios and fishing villages, mountain towns and rice and sugar fields, only think in very simple political terms. They form their ideas, no doubt, upon what the village politicians circulate, and the village politicians—gathered in the local barber shop, which is the gossip-center, café, and Tammany Hall of the barrio—doubtless pass on the doctrine which comes down from Manila. Politics is not very much different from that in many countries which pride themselves on being advanced; as a matter of fact, it is much worse than that in some nations that once called themselves democracies.

So I must conclude in so far as the "general-will" of the Filipinos possesses any validity at all—and why should it not possess validity, remembering that it is that of a tropical country, peopled by pleasant Malay and mixed folk—that the Philippines are still attached to their ideal of liberty, and fancy that it can be achieved under the present regime.

**Aguinaldo Still Articulate**

The principal vigorous challenge to President Quezon comes from General Emilio Aguinaldo, and far from abandoning the quest for independence, he would take it with all its economic penalties in five years instead of ten.

There may be plenty of maneuvers going on underground at Manila, involving the present political leaders, and the businessmen—who are now caught in the grip of a gold-mining boom—that look toward revision of the Tydings-McDuffie Law. But until President Quezon and his associates dare to sponsor openly, and begin to prepare the people, for perpetuation of the political tie with the United States, it cannot be concluded that the Philippines have altogether changed their objective.

Whether the islanders will make a success of their ten-year commonwealth, and whether the Tydings-McDuffie Law should be changed, are two different questions.

**All Are for Drastic Changes**

Senator Millard F. Tydings and all his colleagues on the Senate Insular Affairs Committee advocate drastic changes. Many of the congressmen with whom I traveled to and from Manila are now saying: "Too bad we couldn't have investigated first, and voted afterward."

But whether or not the act is changed will depend upon two interconnected factors: the mood of the American people toward expansion or isolation when the time for amendment comes, and the power of the farm lobbies in Congress.

Both factors in a major degree reflect the economic conditions of the United States, and ultimately depend upon the return of prosperity or its longer deferment. Philippine independence was voted at the blackest moment in recent history of the American farmer.

**Much Depends on Farm Lobby**

The farm lobbyists, acting, after all, entirely within their rights, were able to get almost anything from Congress. Today, that situation may have changed somewhat. Tomorrow, after we have had a longer taste of high food prices, it may have changed even more. But time alone can tell whether the United States in 1938 or 1940 or 1945 will be in the mood to maintain or to re-accept the responsibilities of a foothold in the western Pacific.

As for the Filipino's own capacity to carry on in the meantime: that is the specific subject of many later articles in this series. Enough to answer shortly that they have many difficulties, the chief of which are economic although such troubles are immediately reflected in political and social conditions.

**Expect Tariff Life Line**

Their first life-line to stability, they believe, may come following the joint economic conference President Roosevelt has promised to call at an early date. That meeting is for the purpose of revising the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act which would impose export duties on Philippine products, beginning with 5 per cent on the fifth year of this commonwealth interim, and rising to 25 per cent at the tenth year.

Such duties, it is claimed, will too drastically curtail the 80 per cent of Philippine exports which now go to the United States, will cause internal breakdown, and inescapably doom the Quezon government to serious civil disturbances. More detail on the economic problem will be presented in the fifth article of this series. But on the short-range view, such economic concessions would manifestly facilitate President Quezon's régime.

**Other Signs of Trouble**

More disturbing signs of trouble on the domestic Philippine horizon are outlined fully in the third and fourth articles. They involve the serious need of agrarian reform, to free the peasant from the peonage in which he is held in many large estates, and also the army of 19,000 men, and reserve of 500,000 men, which President Quezon and General Douglas MacArthur announce their intention of establishing.

The members of Congress, I make bold to say, were almost as undecided about Philippine conclusions as I have been. Forty-odd days on the ocean with them has given an unrivalled opportunity for companionship, for the exchange of ideas. Most of the congressmen are from southern or farming districts, and they were committed to independence of old. They would be reluctant to change their views publicly. Most of them are loyal Democrats, and hence reluctant to abandon an Administration policy.

**Have Changed Their Views**

Yet if the Filipinos should request a rational change in their prospective status, which it could be demonstrated would not seriously penalize American farm producers, I think that these Congressmen would jump at the chance to rewrite the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

For, in Manila, we were subject to three main influences. The first was that of the charming, gracious, and brilliant Filipinos who were our hosts. Each of us was assigned a young businessman or university teacher who was our perpetual guide, philosopher, and friend. Their hospitality was genuinely embarrassing, but it created very warm places in our hearts.

The second influence was that of Americans with whom we came in contact.

**Americans Were Pessimistic**

Almost to a man they were pessimistic about independence, and in idioms which we could understand, they would frankly ridicule the political ability of the Filipino, his economic aptitude, his general capacity for self-government. A few well-chosen words from an experienced American "old-timer" were sufficient to sow serious doubts.

And finally, there was the evidence of our own eyes. Some of us did not stir far from Manila, but even there and thereabouts, we saw plenty of nipa straw huts on their long stilts, with pigs underneath and the water buffalo in his wallow nearby. All our instinctive prejudices came to the surface; we were prone to forget that American standards — even when we overlook things like gangster and boss rule—are not properly applied to a tropical nation and a different race.

**Revision Not Unlikely**

So I venture to say that revision of the Tydings-McDuffie Law—if requested by the Philippines—may not have an altogether unfavorable reception in Congress, especially if the farm lobbies are in disfavor at the time. But, as cannot be too often said, almost everything depends upon Uncle Sam's desire and willingness to continue to assume responsibilities 10,000 miles from Washington, and 300 miles southeast of Asia.

All of which brings us to the question of Japan—a question which some would have wished discussed first. It is the sole subject of the second article, but in case you are eaten up with impatience, let me say briefly that my most exciting adventure on the whole trip was a 1500 mile airplane flight down to the Japanese colony at Davao, on the southernmost island of Mindanao, where 65 per cent of the Japanese in the island live.

**Pacific Japanese Expansion**

After this experience, combined with talks with well-informed men in Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Kobe and Tokyo, I came to the conclusion that ultimately Japan, under pressure of population and need for resources, may attempt to extend its colony in Davao to the whole island of Mindanao and farther, but that neither this nor other penetration in the Philippines is likely to be by force of arms.

Rather, it is in obedience to fundamental economic facts: the juxtaposition of a people in need of land and a fabulous island in need of people. But it is the problem of the United States, of the new Philippine Government and of Japan to see that such development as comes to Mindanao shall be for the well-being of the three peoples in obedience to rules of supply and demand.

**Japan's Hands Full**

Japan's hands, it seemed to me, are pretty full in Manchoukuo, along the Siberian border, and in North China, and likely to remain full at least for this decade. Its expansion in the Philippines in that period is therefore certain to be of peaceful merchants or settlers.

And it seemed to me that every sensible Japanese knows that the first forceful foot a Japanese soldier places on the Philippine Islands is a challenge to the United States, to Britain and France and the Netherlands just to the south and southeast. It seemed clear that the question of Japan in the Philippines can be worked out as part of the larger problem of peace in the Pacific, and only in that framework. But of all this, more in the next article.

### Steps to Freedom

WITH the new Philippine Commonwealth come new problems, as Mr. Canham finds in his articles under the following titles:

1. The Problem.
2. The New Philippines and Japan.
3. The Land—Basic Challenge.
4. Quezon's Government: State Socialism? Military Fascism? Dictatorship? Internal Problems.
5. Economic Consequences of Independence Upon the Philippines and the United States.
6. True American and Philippine Objectives.

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|---|---|---|---|
| *Manulani | San Francisco, Dec. 31 | Dec. 26, 4:00 pm | Dec. 26, 7:30 pm |
| Monterey | San Francisco, Jan. 7 | Jan. 2, 4:00 pm | Jan. 2, 7:30 pm |
| Monterey | San Pedro, Jan. 9 | Jan. 4, 4:00 pm | Jan. 4, 7:30 pm |

**To China and Japan**

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|---|---|---|---|
| President Coolidge | San Francisco, Dec. 30 | Dec. 23, 4:00 pm | Dec. 23, 7:30 pm |
| *General Sherman | Portland, Dec. 31 | Dec. 26, 4:00 pm | Dec. 26, 7:30 pm |
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# The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

ately offer military resistance. The question may be put up to the League Council by Britain, some said.

Such inquiries as have been received to Britain's query on mobilization to the Mediterranean powers have been encouraging, it was elsewhere declared. The Balkan States reaffirmed openly their allegiance to the full Covenant, according to report from Geneva, implying military aid to any League sanctionist that was attacked. Turkey is understood to have asked a stiff enlargement of its air force budget.

**Birmingham, Eng.**— Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain redoubled the Conservative warning that League military defense must be prepared and held in readiness. "Make no mistake," he told an audience here, "whatever form of pressure the League may exercise upon an aggressor in the future, the ultimate recourse and the ultimate fact which makes a difference is in the fact of force, and nothing else."

## Ethiopian Front—Italian Losses Reported

*Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press*

**Addis Ababa**— An Ethiopian Government communiqué reported the vanguard of Dedjazmatch Ayelu's troops on the northern front recaptured Enda Silasi, 30 miles west of Aksum, and Dega Shah, from the Italians. The area taken is 35 miles northwest of the three-day Takkaze River battle. "The Italian losses were considerable," the communiqué said. "Our troops captured 10 tanks and 28 machine guns." Government officials said the action occurred Dec. 15. (Reuters said 150 Italian white troops and 200 Italian natives were killed, according to Ethiopian estimate.)

Meanwhile, millions of Ethiopians are going on a diet of cereals and water for a week, commencing with St. Michael's Day, Dec. 23, to help "save the country from the enemy seeking to destroy its independence."

A proclamation, signed by the high bishop of the Coptic Christian Church, inaugurating the fast, was published in services at St. Michael's Church, attended by the Empress Mennen. The religious fast is expected by the Ethiopians to solve the problem of providing meat for the soldiers.

**Geneva**— Italy officially communicated to the League of Nations a statement made by several war correspondents on the southern front, asserting that the Ethiopians used dumdum bullets.

## North China—Protesting Students Sent Home

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

**Peiping**— Protesting students and Japanese-prodded North China authorities confronted each other here. The authorities ordered the schools closed immediately, one month ahead, for the winter recess; and the students were resolved to continue their desperate demonstrations against the new state and Japanese aggression. The bitterness among the student groups can scarcely be overstated, and is measured by the intensity of Japanese efforts to smother them.

Student leaders answered the order closing the schools with this statement:

"The students' strike will continue indefinitely. The inauguration of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council is a step toward the extinction of the Chinese republic, and we must resist at any cost."

Mass meetings continue.

## Soviet Luxury—Elaborate Hotel Opened

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Moscow**— The proletariat gaped in admiration as the Moscow Soviet Hotel was opened—1200 rooms, $4.60 a day at the new exchange rate, bath and radio in each suite, walls of pure marble in many of the public rooms, modern "shoppes" filling a full city square downtown, and equaling the Moscow subway in its anticipation of the Soviet luxury to come. In January, the 10-year plan for reconstructing Moscow into a fully modern capital city will start, with the subway and hotel setting a lively pace.

## Baronetcies—Japanese Emperor Honors Three

**Tokyo** (AP)— Emperor Hirohito sanctioned the elevation of Gen. Shigeru Honjo, Gen. Sado Araki and Admiral Mineo Osumi to baronetcies for their outstanding parts in the 1931-33 Manchurian conquest and the 1932 Shanghai conflict.

General Honjo was commander of the Japanese army in Manchuria at the beginning of the conquest, and General Araki and Admiral Osumi were the ministers of war and navy in the early stages of the empire's military adventures on the continent. Honjo is now the Emperor's chief military aid-de-camp, Araki is a member of the Supreme War Council and Osumi is Minister of the Navy.

## Bonus Bill—Passage Expected, Even Over Veto

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Washington**— Administration leaders who have been sounding out the country on the veterans' bonus, are reported to have told the President that even if he vetoes the bill, which is anticipated, the bill is likely to be passed over the veto.

## Navies—Conference Adjourns for Holidays

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**London**— The Naval Conference adjourned for the holidays with generous optimism expressed in the speeches of delegates, but with no substantial results to support them as yet, after the two weeks of discussion. The last session saw Japan's opposition to the British limitation plan of announcing building programs deepened to the point where the proposal is believed lost, according to opinion in many quarters.

## Philippines—Quezon Signs Defense Act

**Manila, P. I.** (AP)— President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth signed his first Assembly bill—the Philippine Defense Act.

The President affixed his signature in the presence of Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, American military adviser, and members of the Assembly defense committee. The act provides for compulsory military training and conscription of all residents and resources for defense of the islands in time of war, and appropriates $8,000,000 for military purposes.

*Series of six special articles on the Philippines begins today: Page 1.*

## Driver's License Law in St. Louis Begins Operation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21— Although the city ordinance requiring all residents who drive motor vehicles to have driver's licenses will not become effective until Jan. 15, it is already in operation.

A motorist who drove his automobile into a parked car while he was intoxicated pleaded guilty and complied with the judge's order to surrender his receipt for a driver's license.

The motorist was one of the 29,056 who successfully completed the traffic quiz and passed the eye tests at the Municipal Auditorium during the first week of application for the licenses which cost 50 cents and are good for two years. It is estimated that 400,000 persons must obtain the licenses before the deadline of Jan. 15. Vision tests caused 595 rejections during the first week and illiteracy was responsible for 216 more.

**Results Expected**

The driver's license is expected by police, police judges and traffic experts here to result in making all city motorists realize that the right to use the streets carries with it important responsibilities and obligations.

For the past six months the police have been waging a determined safety campaign. Arrests for speeding alone have frequently gone into the 60s and 70s for one day. Nevertheless, fatalities have steadily mounted, keeping well ahead of those for the corresponding period of last year. A large proportion of the accidents have been due to drunken drivers.

Mandatory revocation of the licenses will follow conviction on any felony charge; automobile fatality, driving when intoxicated, three charges of reckless driving in 12 months, leaving the scene of an accident, and perjury in obtaining the driver's license. Six-month suspensions may be ordered by judges on conviction of violation of any traffic ordinance.

One applicant, who paid his half dollar and received a receipt for the license that he will receive in about two weeks, commented to the cashier: "I'm willing to pay it just to keep the wild drivers off the street." State legislators who reside in and about St. Louis already are planning to make another and stronger campaign at the next legislature for a state driver's license law such as was beaten at the last session.

## Stock Trades Held As Making $950,000

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21 (AP)—New York State's joint legislative committee investigating public utilities was told Dec. 19 that Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation, received a profit of $950,000 "through manipulation of properties" of the Oswego Power Corporation.

Walter H. Seymour, the committee's assistant chief accountant, so testified during a discussion of the company's records at a capitol hearing.

"Mr. Carlisle paid $400,000 for the stock of the Oswego River Power Corporation and exchanged $100,000 of that stock for 200,000 shares of Northeastern Power Corporation," Mr. Seymour told the committee. "Then he sold half of the Northeastern for $1,000,000."

Mr. Seymour said that the Northeastern Corporation was formed by the F. L. Carlisle Company in 1922.

**American Typefounders Co.**

NEW YORK (AP)—Three protective committees representing the capital stock and bonds of the American Typefounders Company announces the adoption and approval of the company's plan of reorganization.

## Social Security Basic Objective, Miss Perkins Says

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—When the Continental Congress wrote the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, it affirmed the Charter of Social Security, in the opinion of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. The thought of achieving security was one of the chief objectives of the founders of the nation, she declared in an address under the auspices of the League for Political Education and the National Broadcasting Company at Town Hall last night.

The occasion was a debate between Miss Perkins and George E. Sokolsky, author and lecturer, on "Should We Plan for Social Security?" and for the first time during these Town Hall discussions, the crowd that came to hear the speakers was more than the building could hold and many were turned away.

**Security Aims**

"Security for the men, women and children of the nation is, like liberty, one of the chief objectives of our association as a nation, and is embraced within the famous words of the Declaration of Independence, 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' for the pursuit of happiness in modern America certainly includes the conception of economic security," Miss Perkins said.

"To attain these objectives under modern ideas of what these abstracts really mean in modern society requires forethought by individuals, by society itself, organization and systematic performance along the lines of an agreed-upon plan."

Miss Perkins held that government in a democracy was an instrument of co-operation and mutual service and that it had been used in this way for generations. Now, however, the time has come to apply this technique to the more obvious economic hazards that still exist within the social and economic system, she held.

**Benefits of Measure**

"The Social Security Act will not only carry us a long way toward the goal of economic security for the individual, but also a long way toward the promotion and stabilization by mass purchasing power, without which the present productive system cannot be maintained."

Miss Perkins reviewed briefly the provisions of the act.

Mr. Sokolsky denied that the Social Security Act would lessen unemployment or be of benefit to the small businessman. He charged that the Administration was coercing the states to join in the social security program through remitting to them 90 per cent of the taxes it collects if they would agree to match the national funds allocated to various phases of the program. The 10 per cent withheld by the Federal Government was, he declared, "a clear profit . . . or a service charge for coercion."

"Watch your individual liberties and safeguard your human rights," he urged. "We must remain a democracy in which the Federal Government is the servant,—not the master—of the states and of the individual citizen. No $15-a-month pension—not even Dr. Townsend's $200-a-month pension—can compensate us for the concentration of power in the Federal Government which these measures involve."

## Wotan Dominates Berlin Christmas

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (AP)—Wotan, the old German god of war, dominated the scene of a strange Berlin yuletide celebration last night.

The German tank corps barracked at Wünsdorf near Berlin observed Christmas in a new "heroic" form.

After dinner, the barracks' doors were flung open and, with a deafening din, a motorcycle squad roared out. The cycles were ridden by "angels" in the traditional white robes, with wings—but wearing steel helmets.

They circled a Christmas tree to the accompaniment of salvos of machine-gun fire.

Then Santa Claus, in the full, traditional costume, arrived. He was mounted on a tank between the barrels of two machine guns.

Santa distributed his gifts. They were little models of tanks which soon were cruising about the festive banquet tables.

## States Squabble Over Liquor Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP) — The Connecticut Retail Package Stores Association, Inc., filed suit in federal court Dec. 18 to prevent interference with New Yorkers who go into that State to buy yiquor at cheaper prices.

Naming the Westchester County Liquor Dealers' Association, James Warneck, Harry Rhodes, John Doe and Police Chief Leo Borgan of Portchester as defendants, the association asks that they be restrained from "lying in wait" for New Yorkers who buy liquor in Connecticut and take it home.

The association charged that the Westchester retail group and its inspectors conspire to injure Connecticut stores and their business in East Port Chester, Greenwich and Fairfield County.

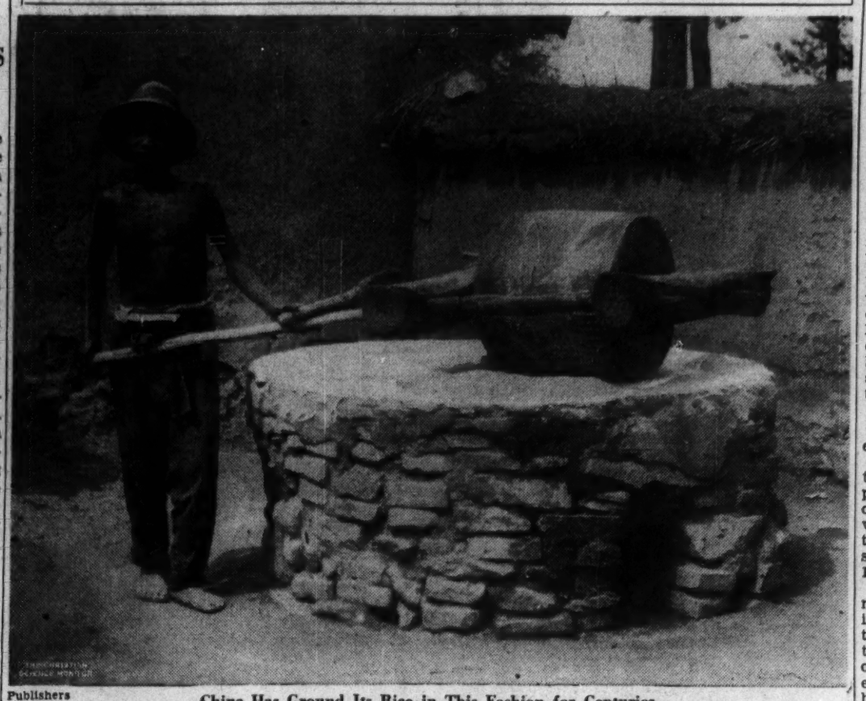
Edward P. Mulrooney, chairman of the New York State Liquor Authority, today admitted the possibility that it may be necessary to amend the state liquor laws to prevent such situations as that in Westchester County.

**Virginia Honors Rockefeller**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va. — A bronze medal has been added to the possessions of John D. Rockefeller Jr., a gift from the Society of the Virginians in appreciation of his part in restoring Williamsburg, the colonial capital of the Old Dominion.

## China Clings to Its Old Methods



China Has Ground Its Rice in This Fashion for Centuries

Ancient Crafts in Modern Times—XV

Rice is the basic food for more than 1,000,000,000 of the world's population, according to latest statistics, which also show the world rice crop exceeds the world wheat crop by 50 per cent.

Agricultural experts claim that rice is far more nourishing than wheat, corn, meat or potatoes. In many parts of the world, notably in the Far East, inhabitants depend almost entirely on rice and rice products. They ignore wheat and other cereals as whole-heartedly as Occidentals spurn the principal Oriental food.

Many Chinese farmers grind their own rice for family use, employing methods their ancestors used before the Great Wall was built. Around and around a grinding table they plod, crushing the grains with a great stone roller. Underneath is built a charcoal fire in damp weather to keep the rice from becoming pasty.

In Japan, and wherever large communities depend upon rice flour for bread and pastry, modern rolling mills have been established. Here too, all husking, whitening, grading and polishing is accomplished by machinery.

China and Japan still import large quantities of rice each year, while India, Indo-China and Korea export to all parts of the world. In Sumatra, rice is rapidly replacing rubber in many places as rubber prices toboggan downward.

## Air Line Officials Report Increase Of Travel and Express

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (AP)—The best Christmas business on record was claimed for the nation's air lines Dec. 19.

"There's a marked increase in travel," said Dick Smith of American Airlines. "Express and mail business is 100 per cent better than last Christmas. We figure on an 80 per cent gain in the number of passengers flown in 1935, as compared to last year."

"Christmas express is more than 40 per cent heavier than last year," reported Vice-President Harold Crary, of United Air Lines. "We've added one extra section for passengers and mail already, will add two today and plan others."

"Business is swell," stated John Graves, Chicago manager of Eastern Airlines. "Reservations are increasing. We contemplate extra sections."

"We will show a 15 per cent gain over any previous December," said F. J. Bixler, traffic manager of Northwest Airlines.

W. T. Crane, traffic manager for Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., said that in their first 10 months they had a 105 per cent increase in passengers carried, 70 in express and 127 in mail.

## *Icebound North Hears It's 98 in Buenos Aires*

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 21 (AP)—Typical old-fashioned Argentine Christmas weather arrived a few days early this year.

Summer's first heat wave sent the mercury here to 98 degrees Fahrenheit yesterday and some interior points reported a temperature of 104.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (AP)—Winter moderated its grip on the snow-mantled northwestern states last night after extending a barrage of ice, drifts and biting winds over most of the nation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21 (AP)—A frigid blast from the northwest held New York State in its grip today—the first calendar day of the winter season. Watertown, not far from Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, reported a temperature reading of six below zero, while at Benson Mines, near Watertown, the mercury dropped to 12 below.

## Workers Get Bonus As Yuletide Present

PLAINVILLE, Conn., Dec. 21 (AP)—Six hundred employees of the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company will receive a Christmas present of 5 per cent of their earnings during the last quarter, it was disclosed today.

The bonus, described by company officials as part of extra earnings, will be paid workers in the Plainville factory and in all branch offices, including members of the sales force. It is the fourth this year.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## Gutzon Borglum Has Eye on Mountain Near El Paso to Carve for Memorial

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (AP)—Gutzon Borglum, sculptor of national monuments, has his eye on another mountain.

Here to report to the Mount Rushmore Commission on the progress on the great South Dakota job of carving during the past year, the craftsman disclosed he would prepare models this winter for a proposed memorial to be whittled from a mammoth rock that rises from the floor of the desert near El Paso, Texas.

"It will perpetuate our recognition of the Latin influence in America," he declared. He added that an influential group of El Paso citizens was interested in the project and that he hoped to get to work on it in another year.

By that time, he said, he probably would have completed his work on the Mount Rushmore task.

"El Paso means 'Gateway,' you know," said the sculptor, and what they want to do down there is build a memorial depicting the first entrance of the Spanish into the country in 1533."

On the wall of the rock, which juts 160 feet in the air, Mr. Borglum would etch the figures of the straggling party of Spaniards "with a couple of Indians thrown in."

"Picture the figure of St. John in the wilderness and you'll get what I want to present for the leader of the courageous band," said the artist.

He told the Mount Rushmore body that stone cutters would outfit the figure of George Washington with a coat next year, that Thomas Jefferson would receive a collar. He added that the head and figure of Abraham Lincoln have been blocked out on the mountainside and that there probably would be room between Jefferson and Lincoln for the likeness of Theodore Roosevelt. More funds and a doubled force of workers were recommended for 1936.

Mr. Borglum said he was planning new models and sketches for the uncompleted Confederate memorial at Stone Mountain, Ga.

## Virginia Warned of Tax Rise If Pension Passes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—An old-age pension law for persons over 65, conforming to the Federal social security act will cost Virginia not less than $2,561,456 and possibly as much as $11,376,720 Gov. George C. Peery was informed by his special committee that has been making new studies of the problem. The concensus of State officials is that enactment of a Virginia bill will mean a very considerable tax increase in 1936.

The maximum figure of $11,376,720 was based upon a statement made to President Roosevelt last January by the committee on economic security, to the effect that "at least one-half of the 7,500,000 persons over 65 years of age living now are dependent."

## Pitman's Attack On the Japanese Called Jingoism

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Official reaction to Senator Key Pittman's speech at Las Vegas, Nev. Dec. 19, charging Japan with ambitions of world conquest, including the United States, was outspoken—but not for publication. President Roosevelt refused any comment.

His statement that "sooner or later the United States will be faced with the necessity of fighting for its every existence, and if we wait too long the outcome will be much in doubt," seemed to all observers to be a demand for a preventive war, and it met with no support in authoritative quarters.

**Deeply Deplored**

In other responsible sources, however, the speech was deeply deplored.

Many authorities and organizations interested in tranquil world policy, were sharp in their criticisms of a Senate chairman indulging in what was generally called "jingo" talk. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, said:

"Senator Pittman's jingoism is a menace to our national welfare. If it is not repudiated, it will give color to the fears expressed on many sides that a foreign war may be the way of escape chosen by our present Government from economic difficulties at home.

**Time to Tell Country**

"If the Democratic Party proposes to involve us in the wars of Asia in case it wins the next election, as it involved us in Europe's wars after the election of 1916, now is the time to tell the country. The policies that the Administration pursues during the next 12 months relative to Japan, and particularly at the London Naval Conference, will declare more accurately than speeches can whether Senator Pittman's foreign policy is official for the party.

"Utter lack of realism characterizes the Senator's viewpoint. Where is a poor country like Japan to get the money for a war a hundred times as costly as Mussolini's war with little Ethiopia? Japan is going to be kept very busy in Asia by a hostile Russia, with airplanes and submarines now massed at Vladivostok, and by hostile elements in China, which will never be satisfied under Japan's domination.

Japan's proposal at London that the three naval powers including herself abolish battleships, airplane carriers and big cruisers and make a trans-Pacific war impossible expresses Japan's real policy. She wants to be let alone in Asia and has no intention now or in the future to come 5000 miles to attack her best customer, without whose trade and raw materials she is helpless."


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# Boston Day... School, Council, Hull, Agawam...

(Continued from Page 1)

case for presentation to the Grand Jury Monday. Some 30 summonses had been issued before noon today.

### *City Council*—Called in To Act on Court Building

Mayor Mansfield called the city council into special session today to consider voting approval of the new Suffolk County Court House.

The Mayor said he had been unofficially informed that the Federal Government was now ready to allocate $2,157,000 for construction of the building.

Extra speed was urged upon councillors by the Mayor, who pointed out need for the new edifice. Immediately after hearing the Mayor's plea, the council went into executive session to consider the matter.

At the last school committee election (Nov. 5) Maurice J. Tobin and Dr. Mackey were re-elected by the outstanding majorities of 80,899 and 69,053, respectively. The next nearest candidate secured but 27,334 votes.

### *Hull*—Found Guilty Of Larceny of $33,000

John T. Hull, son of John C. Hull, head of the state division of securities, was found guilty of larceny of $33,000 on five counts by Judge Joseph Sheehan in a jury-waive trial at Suffolk Superior Court today.

Andrew Jensen Jr., on trial with Hull, was found not guilty.

The largest single amount involved was $12,667 which he received from the Cambridge Visiting Nurses Association for the purchase of stocks and bonds. These securities were never bought.

Judge Sheehan announced that Hull will be sentenced on Jan. 21. His counsel, Wendell P. Murray, announced that he would appeal the case and requested the court for rulings on 96 points of law.

### *Agawam*—Race Track Seeks Permit to Reorganize

The Agawam racing association —operating a horse track near Springfield—filed a petition for reorganization under section 77B of the bankruptcy act in Federal Court here today. The petition lists assets of $5235 and liabilities of $303,759.

Permission for establishment of the Agawam track was issued May 29. Its season closed Oct. 30.

Looming large in the list of liabilities was a $27,105 item for Federal amusement taxes. The amount the Commonwealth would lose was not stated.

### *Co-operatives*—Enter The Resteraunt Field

Boston downtown businessmen anticipated with interest today the opening of the first co-operative restaurant in the city. Announcement of the new venture was made following an organization meeting of Co-operative Restaurants held yesterday.

Organized on a nonprofit making basis, the society will serve consumers who are its members by serving foods especially selected and prepared under conditions which will protect the consumer's interests and supply his particular demands. Surplus profits will be returned to him semi-annually in proportion to his patronage, so that in the end he will be getting his food at cost.

Thus another step has been taken to organize co-operatives in Boston. Last spring the Greater Boston Co-operative Society was organized to supply the necessaries of life ultimately at cost. In October this group took over the operation of a co-operative housing unit, known as the Capitol Garden Co-operative Houses and consisting of four houses and a garden on the corner of Joy and Myrtle Streets. The tenants in these houses are their own landlords, membership in the society which operates the apartments on a non-profit basis.

Among the original subscribers to Co-operative Restaurants, Inc., are Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Dean Henry H. Meyer, Frederick B. Walker, Mrs. Jessica Henderson, Prof. and Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Miss Zara du Pont, Mr. Percy S. Brown, Mrs. Mona Duncan, Charles T. Jackson, Andrew D. Fuller, Ellen R. Riggs, Herbert M. L. Giduz, H. P. Whitney, William M. Gordon and Lawrence S. Apsey.

### *Curley*—Proposes To Wipe Out State Tax

Abolition of the deficit-covering state tax, governmental economy and a $6,000,000 bond issue for new state institution buildings will be Governor Curley's main objectives in the 1936 Massachusetts Legislature which convenes on Jan. 1.

These objectives were revealed by the Governor during an economy conference yesterday attended by state department heads. The proposals will be contained in the Governor's annual message which he will read at the joint legislative session on New Year's Day.

The Governor told the department heads that he hopes to abolish the state tax, which totaled $10,000,000 this year, by rigid departmental economy and discovery of new tax sources. The latter, he declared, will not include the sales tax, which he definitely opposes. The state tax is levied upon cities and towns to meet the deficit in the state budget. It falls directly upon real estate owners whom the Governor aims to relieve.

At the same time the Governor revealed that he is considering elimination of the tax on machinery in hope of attracting new industries to Massachusetts.

The $6,000,000 bond issue would be used for a $4,000,000 hospital construction program, new penal institutions, costing $1,000,000, and a new state office building at $1,000,000.

### *Somerville*—Is Trying Green Goggle Treatment

Somerville, considering its WPA tangle today, was reminded of the story about a farmer who tried to save money by putting green goggles on his horse and feeding the animal sawdust. The farmer saved a grain bill . . . but he lost his horse.

In the matter of economy, Somerville's Board of Aldermen went the farmer one better. It twice refused to vote additional funds with which to buy picks and shovels for the city's 2300 WPA workers and even though federal funds were available for all labor costs, left the men with empty hands.

Today those same 2300 pair of empty hands were knocking at the doors of the city's welfare department, appealing directly for aid. Somerville saved itself a bill for materials, but many officials were wondering just how much Somerville would lose when 2300 additional names are added to the dole.

A similar situation prevailed in Everett this week. The City Council there, after a brief wrangle, voted to provide necessary funds for materials and WPA projects were continued. Officials from state headquarters of the WPA declared today that if Somerville does not accept its WPA projects by voting to pay for necessary materials, the funds will be withdrawn and offered to other cities.

### *Business*—Increase In 1936 Forecast by Leader

A Christmas present of better business for New England extending all through the new year was forecast in Boston today by Winthrop L. Carter, president of the New England Council.

Bigger earnings and decreased unemployment were included in Mr. Carter's prediction. While heralding the future with pleasant anticipation, Mr. Carter did not fail to express gratitude for the improvement registered during 1935.

New England business, he said, had increased from 10 to 15 per cent in volume during 1935. "And the prevailing sentiment of business," he said, "appears to be one of growing confidence and business improvement."

Mr. Carter said there was still a large volume of unemployment and that it constituted one of the region's most serious problems.

"But," he said, "farm income has increased substantially, and industrial production continues to rise, maintaining the upward trend which started in the early summer. Retail trade is substantially better than last year with Christmas business reported the best in a number of years."

### *Harvard*—Anniversary Fund Receives $25,000

The purpose of the 300th anniversary fund drive at Harvard, Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of the university, said recently, is "to strengthen the university as a national institution." And today Dr. Conant announced that the first $25,000 sinew has been donated by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Osborn Taylor of New York City.

The income from each $25,000 scholarship donation will provide an annual national scholarship of $1000 a year. The eventual plan, said Dr. Conant, is to establish these scholarships in every part of the United States, to be competed for as prizes by boys of all-around ability from every economic and social level.

Since these scholarships are intended to carry a student through four years of college, it will be necessary to have an endowment of $100,000, if one new scholar is to be appointed each year from any particular region or state.

Mr. Taylor, Harvard '78, is the author of many books on legal and philosophical subjects and besides his Columbia law degree has received honorary degrees from Columbia, Harvard and Wesleyan.

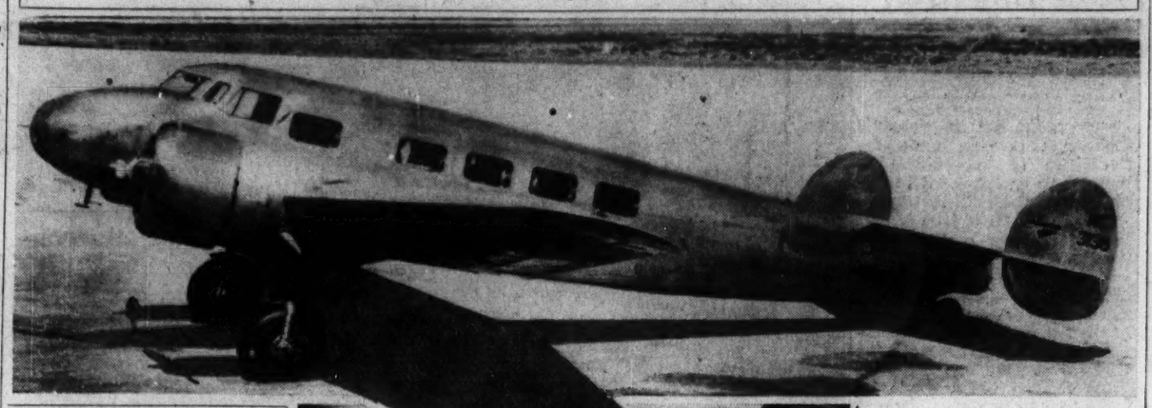
### *Realty*—Tax Program For 1936 Is Announced

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange which, it claims, represents the largest taxpayer, the biggest asset, the largest employer of labor and the most heavily funded investment in the state, announced today its 1936 tax program:

1. Remove the tax on machinery, thus reviving Massachusetts' present industries and bringing new industries to the state.
2. Limit the real estate taxes to $25 a thousand to relieve the excessive burden on land.
3. Set up a state system of establishing equitable assessed valuations which will give all property a fair and proportionate share of the real property tax.
4. Impose a small tax on everyone who receives the benefits of government that they may share equitably and easily in the cost of government.

Most of these proposals have been recommended at one time or another.

## Speeding New England Transportation



Boston to Portland in 35 Minutes

Above—The Lockheed-Electra Transport Planes Planned by the Boston & Maine Airways. The Planes Carry 10 Passengers and Cruise at Three Miles a Minute. Below—The Luxurious Cabin Sections of the New Ships

## Boston Events

### Tonight

**Theaters**

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Cast of eighteen men including Robert Ober, Eric Kalkhurst, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

**Movies**

UPTOWN—"So Red the Rose." 12:35, 3:50, 7:06, 10:20. "In Old Kentucky." 2:03, 5:16, 8:32.

MODERN — James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "Frisco Kid." 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Mary Burns, Fugitive," with Sylvia Sidney and M. Douglas. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

FINE ARTS—Disney program: Six Silly Symphonies, four Mickey Mouse cartoons. "Skiing in Austria" is held over. 1, 2:40, 4:20, 6, 7:45, 9:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Wendy Barrie and John Howard in "Millions in the Air." Fenway: 2:21, 4:58, 7:35, 10:12. Paramount: 9, 11:26 a. m., 2:02, 4:38, 7:14, 9:50. Also "Scrooge," with Sir Seymour Hicks and Donald Calthrop. Based on Charles Dickens's "A Christmas Carol." Fenway: 1:05, 3:42, 6:19, 8:50. Paramount: 10:12 a. m., 12:48, 3:24, 6, 8:36.

BOSTON—Charles Bickford in "East of Java." 11:30 a. m., 2:12, 4:54, 7:36, 10:18. Also screen adaptation from Gene Stratton Porter's novel "Freckles." 10:08 a. m., 12:50, 3:22, 6:14, 8:36.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"In Old Kentucky." 3:40, 6:45, 10. "3 Kids and a Queen." 2, 5, 8.

TREMONT—"The Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. 11:16 a. m., 2:51, 5:26, 10:01, 11:36. "Nell Gwynn," with Anna Neagle and Cedric Hardwicke. 9:29 a. m., 1:04, 4:39, 8:14.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Whipsaw." Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:15. Also "The Perfect Gentleman," with Frank Morgan and Cicely Courtneidge. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

MEMORIAL — "Crime and Punishment," with Edward Arnold. 10:30 a. m., 12:54, 3:09, 5:24, 7:39, 9:54.

EXETER — May Robson and Frankie Darrow in "3 Kids and a Queen." 2:14, 5:40, 9:12. Also "Harmony Lane" with D. Montgomery and Evelyn Venable. 4:, 7:30.

METROPOLITAN—Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 11:19 a. m., 1:59, 4:48, 7:47, 10:27. Stage: "Santas on Parade," Sevitzky's Orchestra.

UNIVERSITY — Richard Dix and Madge Evans in "Transatlantic Tunnel." 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Way Down East." 1:45, 5, 8:10.

SOUTH STATION—"Voice of Experience." "Italian Caprice." "Pathé Topics." "Hooked Lightning," and a travel picture, "Los Angeles."

**Music**

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Sergei Rachmaninoff, soloist, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Public organ recital by Miss Helen Hewitt, Memorial Church, Harvard Yard, 8:15.

**Other Events**

REPERTORY THEATER —"Merry Movies," presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Will Rogers, Mickey Mouse and Popeye. 9:45 to 6:30.

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP — Puppet Show, "The Little Flowers of St. Francis." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

BOSTON ARENA — Intercollegiate ice hockey. Northeastern vs. Dartmouth. 8.

### Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 3:30.

**Music**

COMMONWEALTH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. Museum of Fine Arts, 2:30.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY—Program of Christmas Carols in Symphony Hall, assisted by the Apollo Club male chorus, Dr. Thomas Stone, conductor. 8.

CHRISTMAS CAROL PROGRAM—Boston Public Library, Carolyn Kiser Hunt, pianist, assisted by Josephine Clark, soprano; Gretchen Cook, harpist; Hortense Creede Railsback, dramatic reader, and Harry Van Hem, violinist. 8.

SOUTH BOSTON ERA CONCERTS—South Boston Community Chorus, Dr. Arthur J. Reilley, conductor, at Hawes Congregational Church, 523 E. Broadway, 4; and at Fourth Presbyterian Church, 115 Dorchester Street, 7:30.

COMMONWEALTH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA —Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Concert of works by Mozart and Shostakovich, with Frederic Tillotson, guest pianist, Gardner Museum, 2.

HANDEL'S "MESSIAH" —Presented by the junior and senior choirs of the First Baptist Church, Malden. Albion Metcalf, organist and director, 7.

**Other Events**

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "Labor's Fight for Power," by George E. Sokolsky, former editor of the "Russian Daily News" in Petrograd, 7:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at Ashmont Station, B. E. Ry., upper level. Take 10 o'clock bus marked "Fall River" or "Brockton" or "Randolph." Walk through the woods to Camp Ponkapog with stop for lunch at Howard Johnson's.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Illustrated lecture of Dickens's "Christmas Carol," by Edward F. Payne, former president of the Dickens Fellowship.

### Monday

**Music**

EAST BOSTON ERA CONCERT—Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. Ulysses S. Grant School, Paris Street near Marion Street, 10 a. m.

**Other Events**

OUTER SOUTH END ERA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Mariopettes. Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor Street, 4.

# *What, There's No Santa Claus? Why, Streets Are Full of Him*

Who says there is no Santa Claus? Not New England. It has hundreds of them.

Down in the shabby districts they can be found today giving out clothes to the needy. On Christmas Day some of them will be attired in aprons serving meals to those who have no homes or cheery fireplaces of their own.

What does it matter to these folk on the shadowy side of the depression that Santa is not a great bulk of red, flowing robes trying to slide down a two-by-four chimney with a three-by-six pack on his back? To 20,000 men and women who will get free meals on Christmas Day, the Waldorf Restaurant Company will be Santa Claus; for the 5000 or so Boston families who will be presented with loaded baskets of food, Santa will wear the uniform of the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America.

**Santa Takes to the Air**

And so they go, hundreds of Santas, dealing out Christmas cheer—from the Quincy, Mass., air pilot who drops packages upon storm-impounded lighthouses, to the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which plans to serve meals to hard-working horses in City Square, Charlestown.

Baskets, hundreds of them, loaded with the first square meals that many folks have had in some time, are as symbolic of the Yuletide as the merry, round-faced gentleman behind the galloping of reindeer.

At any rate, "Skippy" up in the North End couldn't tell the difference. Going to the door the other day, he encountered one of those missionaries of good will carrying the usual bulky-looking basket.

"Who is it?" his mother called from the kitchen.

Back came an eager boyish voice, "It's Santa Caus 'th'out his whiskers."

**Proof of Brotherhood**

Hundreds of other "Skippy's" and their job-seeking parents will hear the knock of whiskerless Santas at their doors between now and Christmas. To them, Santa is not merely a symbol. He is a present proof of the warmth of affection in the human heart that is always ready to bubble at the slightest provocation. He is an active witness of the common bond of brotherhood that binds mankind.

Even the "Skippys" who live on ice-bound, storm-swept islands off New England's rugged coast will be served by Santas wrapped in the oilskins of the coast guard and the heavy, wool-lined uniforms of the air service. The Maine Sea Coast Missionary Society's coastal steamer Sunbeam is distributing packages collected from all corners of the United States to lonely island youngsters and isolated village folk.

**He's a Versatile Chap**

Capt. Bill Wincipaw of Winthrop has played the role of Santa to these people for years in his seven-passenger plane. He concentrates on lonely lighthouse outposts.

Thus the good folk who celebrate Christmas are coming to recognize this fellow Santa as a rather versatile chap appearing in hundreds of places throughout New England at the same time.

He's down in the shopping districts buying the stores out. They call him Dad at home. And often Ma, too.

Business so far in Boston stores has been 10 to 15 per cent better than last year, according to Daniel Bloomfield, secretary of the Retail Trade Board. Christmas buying began earlier this year than last, he said. And he believed it showed promise of continuing right up to the family raid on the Christmas tree, possibly reaching 20 to 25 per cent higher than last year. Mr. Bloomfield based his optimism upon three points.

**Not Now Afraid to Spend**

1. Christmas club checks totaled $1,000,000 more this year than last.
2. Various business houses have granted their employees time off to do their shopping, a new movement developing throughout New England.
3. The public has regained its pre-depression buying confidence.

Another avenue anticipating a 10 to 15 per cent rise in business is the post office. More than 4000 special workers have been hired in Boston alone for the increase in business. This is about 1000 more than last year.

Even the Boston & Maine Railroad has joined the Santa Claus parade with an offer of a ride to any place on its lines and back for a nickel to all youngsters 12 years old and under. One adult must go along for company to each youngster. And when its over, each boy or girl can write a 35-word essay on how they enjoyed the trip and perhaps win a free ride by streamlined train, bus or airplane to any place they want to go on the Boston & Maine routes.

**Santas Are Everywhere**

To the Morgan Memorial, Christmas is another round of unselfish giving—clothes, overcoats, shoes, hats—only the trucks are more heavily loaded than usual. An entire week of pageants, special services and choir singing are planned for the children by the Memorial. Clothing will be distributed to 200 families. The organization's junior carolers of 40 voices is to go on the air Dec. 21.

Employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company have made plans to give complete winter outfits of warm clothing to about 8000 children. Disabled veterans confined in government hospitals will be remembered, each with a stocking load of Christmas cheer from the Disabled Veterans Remembrance Committee, acting for the "grateful people of Massachusetts."

And those who want to send telegrams to the old folks down home can do so at special low rates fixed by the telegraph companies for the holiday season.

So it is that the traditional skeptic who parades around with a long face saying, "There is no Santa Claus," will get a cold reception in most New England communities.

# 3-Mile-a-Minute Planes to Tie N. E. And Sea Airline

(Continued from Page 1)

the air and also in inclement weather as well at at night. Locations for these stations have already been selected by representatives of the line and the Department of Commerce operators.

**Beam at Bangor**

At Bangor the beam is so arranged that it will be projected along the longest runway, a feature which looks ahead to the installation of three radio beacons between Waterville and Bangor, Maine, and of lighting at various airports has been arranged though loans of WPA and State of Maine funds.

The aircraft to be purchased, provided the improvements are made, are Lockheed Electras, each costing $50,000. The plans call for five ships to replace the present Stinson equipment. These planes seat 10 passengers, carry two pilots and are equipped with two-way radio. They are all-metal and soundproofed so that one may converse in ordinary tones. Powered with two 450-horsepower motors the ships cruise at a speed of 180 miles an hour and can be flown on either motor with perfect safety. At this speed the run between Boston and Portland will be flown in 35 minutes whereas with present equipment it takes an hour.

**Transatlantic Link**

Connections with the proposed transatlantic flyingboat service are visualized by National Airways, operators of the line for the Boston & Maine, Maine Central and Central Vermont, the owner railroads. Recent discussions for terminals for the transatlantic airline have outlined either Montreal or Halifax.

To connect with Montreal it would be merely necessary to reopen the route from Burlington to Montreal, which was opened in August, 1933, and abandoned eight months later. If the terminal should be placed at Halifax the operators are prepared to extend their Maine service to Eastport and Halifax.

**Other Improvements**

Studies are now being made as to what improvement will have to be made at airports at Manchester and Concord, N. H. and White River Junction, Barre-Montpelier and Burlington, Vt., before the new Electra transports can operate on this route.

National Airways, which began operation in northern New England in 1933, might be called a transplanted Ludington Line, the old service between New York and Washington which operated on an every-hour-on-the-hour basis. Paul Collins, president, Amelia Earhart and S. J. Solomon, vice-presidents of National Airways, were officials of the former Ludington Line. It was from this line that they purchased the tri-motor Stinson planes which are in use today on the northern New England air routes.

### Experts Named to Aid State Reorganization

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 21 (AP)—The State Board of Finance approved yesterday the appointments of E. W. Patterson of Columbia University's Law School and Roy W. Crum, director of the Highway Research Board in Washington, to the commission on the reorganization of the various Connecticut state departments.

The commission, composed of experts, will report its findings to the 1937 General Assembly. Professor Patterson will serve as consultant on state services relating to insurance and Mr. Crum will act as consultant on highways.

### Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity**—Fair, slightly colder, temperature near 10 tonight; Sunday generally fair, continued cold; rising temperature by Monday; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

**Maine and New Hampshire**—Partly cloudy, snow flurries in the mountains, colder on the coast tonight; Sunday fair.

**Vermont**—Snow flurries and continued cold tonight; Sunday generally fair.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut**—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; continued cold.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook**—Fresh to strong northwest winds; partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, with a few snow flurries.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 16 | 16 | Minneapolis | 6 | 2 |
| Bermuda | 60 | 58 | New Orleans | 34 | 34 |
| Chicago | 2 | 0 | New York | 16 | 18 |
| Denver | 24 | 20 | Norfolk | 18 | 16 |
| Helena | 20 | 16 | Philadelphia | 20 | 18 |
| Jacksonville | 26 | 26 | St Louis | 14 | 14 |
| Kansas City | 20 | 20 | San Francisco | 46 | 46 |
| Los Angeles | 56 | 54 | Washington | 14 | 14 |
| Miami | 38 | 36 | | | |

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 21.
B—Minimum, Dec. 20.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 8 p. m.; height, 7.7 feet
Sunday, 8:15 a. m.; height, 9 feet

Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

**Rail Operating Revenues**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports that net operating revenues of Class One steam railways were $108,502,263 in October, an increase of $27,555,260, or 34 per cent above the like month last year. For the 10-month period, however, net operating revenues stood at $703,752,326, a decrease of $6,282,069 under last year.

# Arbitration Refused in Strike Of Marble Workers in Vermont; Labor Asks Washington's Aid

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 21 (AP)—The Vermont Marble Company says its position in the five-weeks-old strike at its plants "does not admit of compromise nor does it offer opportunity for arbitration."

The Quarrymen's International Union claimed 900 men walked out seeking higher pay five weeks ago. The company said only 500 were striking. The company normally employs 1100 men.

Intermittent clashes between strikers and special deputies engaged by the company have occurred.

**Agreement Proposal**

The company last night denied it had ever refused to sign an agreement, but said it had refused to sign an agreement asked because this was not "complete and comprehensive enough to fix and establish satisfactory relations between the unions and the company."

Sinclair Lewis, novelist and Vermont summer resident telegraphed the Rutland Herold his sympathy was with the strikers. He said he thought the workers were "paid atrociously."

If the company was unable to pay higher wages, he telegraphed, it "should open the strike to arbitration and open its books to a certified public accountant."

**Conciliator Lends Himself**

Henry J. Post, federal conciliator, left here last night. He told newspapermen his most interesting experience while here was "when I was shown a weekly pay check to a worker for two cents."

A representative of the American Federation of Labor disclosed that he had asked aid from President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Dern, Secretary of Labor Perkins and Harry Hopkins, WPA administrator.

The marble company said it saw no basis for making the controversy one of national importance.

# Textile Workers Open Up Drive To Smash 'Spy Ring'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21 — The New England headquarters of the United Textile Workers of America here, through Vice-President Horace A. Riviere, today took steps to smash an "industrial spy ring" which the union charges has launched an organized campaign to break U. T. W. of A. locals and hinder the progress of industry in this district.

In a letter to organizers in each of the New England States, Mr. Riviere asked his assistants for data on the activities of the "ring" so that it might be sent to the National Labor Relations Board which recently ordered a Detroit (Mich.) company to cease using such a system in their plant.

Mr. Riviere said that the decision to declare open warfare "against agencies who were trying to break the union" was reached after an investigation showed that the "spies" had established headquarters in the Industrial Trust Building, this city; Water Street, Boston; Manchester, N. H.; Waterville, Me., and New Haven, Conn.

**Flattering Offers**

He said that the leaders of the most influencial locals and departments had been approached and made flattering offers to turn over union information. One of the men approached is an international officer of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America. He reported that he was offered a weekly salary of $45 a week and expenses in addition to salary that he obtained in the mill.

This officer also reported that he was to be given a three months training period before he became a top notch worker. During the training period he was to receive a weekly salary of $10, plus expenses.

In addition to furnishing union information, the organized labor leaders have been promised bonuses if they are capable of swinging the employees into line for a company union, the U. T. W. of A. heads here have been told.

**Gave Bristol Addresses**

Investigation of the Providence office, which claimed to be engaged in the business of "Industrial Adjustment, Management and Consultant Engineers," Mr. Riviere said that the organizers found that the company was incorporators but that the addresses of the incorporators were incorrect. All gave Bristol, R. I. addresses but they were unknown there, he said.

"At all times the spy is to pose as a good union man and gain the confidence of the leaders," Mr. Riviere said.

"I know that this program is not approved by all of the manufacturers, but I also know that it is being used by many, who feel that if our union is broken they can force the workers to work any hours they deem necessary, in addition to overloading them with machines.

"This spy organization will wreck the textile industry if it is not checked. We will use every possible agency to smash it and put the leaders in jail if possible," he concluded.

# Maine Seeks to Keep North Roads Open

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BANGOR, Maine, Dec. 21—Determined efforts to keep the 250-mile highway from Bangor to Fort Kent open throughout the winter will be made this year for the first time.

This assignment, given to 12 heavy-duty truck plows, is considered the most difficult in the State. The road to be kept open runs far north through stretches of wild woodland. It reaches out over flat Aroostook County, where snow blows for miles before it piles up in great drifts.

Never before has the State Highway Commission been able to keep this road open. Stretches many miles in length have been blocked for weeks at a time. The route to Fort Kent and the Canadian border will be by the way of Houlton, Presque Isle, Caribou, Fort Fairfield and Van Buren.


PAGE

Give Solid Comfort This Christmas

Down Pillow Lounging Chair $29.50

Here's a wonderful value in a handsome, big, comfortable chair. Choice of several covers at this price.

F. H. PAGE CO.
55 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

Make This a SILVER Christmas by giving a bowl, salad set, bonbon dish, or special occasion fork, from Trefry & Partridge
Cor. Park and Beacon — Opp. State House

Hand Wrought Jewelry
of rare beauty rivalling the art of the world's finest craftsmen
Shown at the Studio of
EDWARD EVERETT OAKES
145 Tremont Street, Boston

The Label by C. Crawford Hollidge Gives the Smallest Gift Importance

Our label on your Gift subtly intimates your own taste and discrimination—and flatteringly implies that your recipient is one who will appreciate it. At all times of the year, but at Christmas most particularly—we are honored when you choose our label on your Gifts to those you know and love.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Design for Giving
Stearns'
Christmas Hosiery
has a LABORATORY TEST guarantee of quality and value

From our assortment of 22 styles in laboratory-tested silk stockings, we present these three for Christmas. Shades for all occasions. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Street floor.

STEARNS' BUDGET CHIFFON Silk Stockings, 85c

Ringless. Silk from top to toe with silk reinforcements at points of wear. Fine seams. Run stops. High twist yarn for long wear and sheerness.

"STEARNS' CHIFFON" All-Occasion Stockings, $1

Look for the gold slipper on the welt. Sheer, ringless, fine gauge silk. Run stops. Picot tops. Made of a new twisted silk specially treated to resist "roughing."

STEARNS' NO. 50 SHEER CHIFFONS, $1.15

Made of fine gauge, high twist yarn to give a sheerer, duller appearance. Silk from top-to-toe. Picot tops. Run stops. Cradle feet. French heels.

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

# Renovated Toys Help to Fill Stockings of Needy Children

Each Christmas thousands of self-constituted helpers make sure that as many stockings as possible are filled on Christmas Eve, especially in houses where it is doubtful if Santa could find his way.

Thus a large crew of volunteer workers were busily engaged today at the Norfolk House Center in Roxbury, where great piles of used toys are being repaired and fashioned for the poorer children of the city. From all parts of Boston and from its suburbs old toys have been pouring into the Center for the last month, donated by individuals, organizations, and in some cases even department stores.

**Response Increases**

For the past six years the Norfolk House Center, a gathering place for the younger people of Roxbury proper, has collected old and broken toys, mended them, repainted them, and given them to parents unable to afford Christmas gifts for their children. The public response to the center's appeal has grown more enthusiastic with each passing year, and the number of youngsters given toys has consequently become larger.

Last year in response to appeals made to the center through district nurses, parents and charitable organizations, between 400 and 450 children were made happy at Christmas. This year Robert Blumerfield, in charge of the toy distribution, estimates that more than 700 will receive toys.

**Variety in Gifts**

The toys sent in run the whole range of possibilities, from almost new automobiles to a sawdust doll with only one leg. But when the crew of menders and painters have finished with a heap of toys, they shine as brightly as ever they did when new in a store window. Generous contributions have come from the local department stores in the form of damaged toys. This year a large Boston store gave over $100 worth of damaged stock.

Each year finds different toys coming in. Many people hesitate about sending in dolls, thinking that the Center would surely have more of these than they can use. Yet it is this very toy that is most needed. Another surprising fact is that in the last four or five years the Center has received but one hobby horse. Does this mean that this formerly popular toy is standing on its last legs, and is being replaced by the modern toy auto. For autos lead all other gifts sent to Norfolk House.

**Candy for All**

When all the toys have been made as new (this year the 15 or 20 workers at the Center have had more than 1000 to repair) they are packed away, and on the day before Christmas are delivered to the parents. To each child is also given a box of candy and a popcorn ball.

When the name of a family deserving help is sent to the Center, it is looked into, no matter what section of the city the family lives in, and if it is deserving, as many toys as possible are sent.

Although no youngsters are allowed in the toy shop, they stand four deep at the door in the hope of getting a glance into what rivals Santa's North Pole factory. And this 188-year-old settlement house is filled with children. They fill all the dozen or more club rooms where they conduct their own activities, and provide their own entertainment.

**Make Their Own Toys**

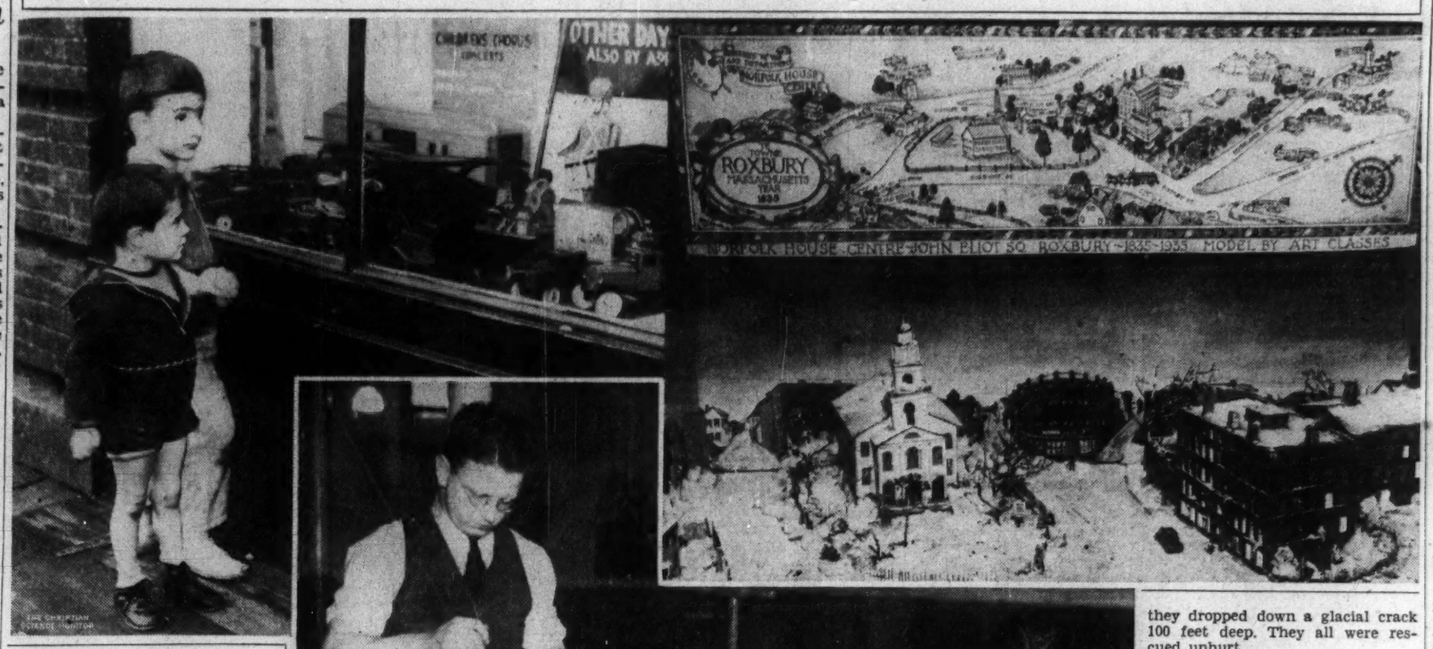
The Norfolk House provides the children with workshops where they in turn can make toys for their friends and learn that the joy of giving is as great as that of receiving For the decoration of the Center the children have made a model of John Eliot Square as it appeared 100 years ago. Made of painted pieces of cardboard the scene shows the Center when it was an old hotel, the Dillaway House and in the middle of the square the first church in Roxbury. With the aid of cotton and tinsel the builders have made the scene a winter one, which they can transform into a summer scene with the advent of warmer weather.

## Special Peace Program Over W1XAL on Dec. 22

A special shortwave radiocast in both English and French will be given by Mrs. Estelle Steinberger, director of World Peaceways, Inc., over Station W1XAL in Boston, Sunday, Dec. 22, at 3:30 p. m., eastern standard time. W1XAL will transmit this address on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.5 meters.

Mrs. Steinberger's address will be on "Prospects for World Peace in 1936." World Peaceways, which is also heard on a national network program over the Columbia Broadcasting System, is an organization created to develop interest in world peace.

## Santa Finds a Host of Willing Helpers




By a Staff Photographer

**Christmas Scenes at Norfolk House Center**

Upper Left—Two Youngsters Eagerly Do Their Christmas Window Shopping at the Toy Shop at the Center. Upper Right—Small Model of Eliot Square, as It Was Years Ago, Made by Children at the Center. Below—Robert F. Blumerfield and Arthur McElwain Painting Toys

## Police to Protest Freeing of Gardner

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 21 (AP)—Police chief Thomas F. Foley announced last night his department would formally protest at a public hearing at the State House Monday against the freeing of Henry A. Gardner convicted incendiary, who fired two churches here in 1932, totally destroying one and damaging another.

Governor James M. Curley has proposed to the Executive Council that his Superior Criminal Court minimum sentence be commuted from eight to four years, making him eligible for immediate parole.

The police department will send William P. Finneran, superintendent of detectives, the chief said, two deacons of the Pleasant Street Baptist Church, which was damaged, also will appear in protest.

## The Monitor's Radio Guide

### Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | **Metropolitan Opera;** | **Metropolitan Op-** | Frank Dailey and | Darbininkas Lith- |
| 5:15 | **string quartet** | **era; string quartet** | his orchestra | uanian musicale |
| 5:30 | Kay Fayre, songs | Record program | Vincent Lopez and | Hits and Encores: |
| 5:45 | **Gabriel Heatter** | "Emerald Gems" | his orchestra | talks; records |
| 6:00 | News; Supper Show | "Evening Tattler"; | News Service | **Talk, F. W. Wile.** |
| 6:15 | Hawaiian music | News; music | Sport Comment | News of Youth |
| 6:30 | News; features | **Relay from Clipper** | Football Reporter; | Talk; vocal trio |
| 6:45 | Irish Minstrels | Religion in News | Dramatic sketch | CBS vocalist |
| 7:00 | Legion Auxiliary | "Sports Review"; | **"Family on Tour";** | News Service |
| 7:15 | speaker | "Popeye" sketch; | **comedy; soloists** | Fisher's Orchestra. |
| 7:30 | Message of Israel: | "Musical Turns"; | Band concert; In- | Getting the News. |
| 7:45 | Rabbi J. B. Wise | Strange Facts | dian legend | Phil Scott's Orch. |
| 8:00 | Happy Sisters | **"Your Hit Pa-** | Harry Reser and | Soloist; organ |
| 8:15 | **Boston Symphony** | **rade"; Al Good-** | his Eskimos | Veloz-Yolanda Or. |
| 8:30 | **Orchestra, Dr. Serge** | **man's Orchestra;** | Block's Orchestra; | Johnny Johnson & |
| 8:45 | **Koussevitzky, con-** | **soloists; trios** | vocal soloists | his orchestra |
| 9:00 | **ductor** | Rubinoff's Orch.; | **Nino Martini, ten.;** | News Service |
| 9:15 | **Russian Symph. Choir** | vocal soloists | **chorus; orchestra** | "Horse Sense" |
| 9:30 | National Barn Dance | **Chateau: Wallace** | Along Rialto Row: | Ted Fiorito and his |
| 9:45 | program from Chi- | **Beery; Mme.** | soloists; orchestra | orchestra |
| 10:00 | cago: soloists and | **Schumann-Heink;** | National Salvation | **"Sweet Music": so-** |
| 10:15 | specialties | **Carol Beery** | Army program | loist; vocal trio |
| 10:30 | Enric Madriguera & | Strickland Gilli- | Talk, E. A. Filene. | Eddie Lane and his |
| 10:45 | his orchestra | lan; soloists | Spotlight Revue | orchestra |
| 11:00 | Reports; news; music | Forecasts; news | News Service | Abe Lyman and his |
| 11:15 | Sing Merry Gentlemen | Sports; records | Delman's Orch. | orchestra |
| 11:30 | Ray Noble and his | Ben Bernie and | Anson Weeks's Or. | Ozzie Nelson and |
| 11:45 | dance orchestra | his orchestra | Jan Garber's Orch. | his orchestra |

### *Sunday's Programs*

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | Pageant of Youth; | Old South Church. | Salt Lake City | "Freilicher Kabt- |
| 12:30 | **Radio City Symphony** | Piano Club | Tabernacle Choir. | zen"; sketch |
| 12:15 | amateurs; orchestra. | **University of Chi-** | **Andersen relay** | 'East Side Karps'; |
| 12:45 | **Orchestra; Handel's** | **cago Round Table** | **from Denmark** | dramatic sketch |
| 1:00 | **"Messiah," with so-** | 'Road to Romany'; | Religious period | Italian soloists; |
| 1:15 | **loists and chorus** | gypsy music | with speakers; | instrumentalists |
| 1:30 | National Youth Con- | "Words & Music"; | soloists; music | Italian Serenaders; |
| 1:45 | ference; talk; music. | readings; orch. | Threads of Melody | soloists; orchestra |
| 2:00 | **Magic Key; John** | Russ Morgan and | News Service | **"Tales of Tibet";** |
| 2:15 | **McCormack; Walt** | his orchestra | Romantic Cycles. | **explorer series** |
| 2:30 | **Disney; Dorsey Or.;** | "Vox Pop"; side- | Jose Manzanares & | **"Musical Album";** |
| 2:45 | **sketch; orchestra** | walk interviews. | So. American Or. | recorded concert. |
| 3:00 | "Your English" | Walter Smith and | **Violin sonata** | **New York Philhar-** |
| 3:15 | Pine Mountain Mer- | his orchestra | Matinee Musicale. | **monic - Symphony** |
| 3:30 | rymakers; music | **Metropolitan Au-** | Hawaiian music | **Orchestra, Otto** |
| 3:45 | Oriental Orchestra | **dition of the Air** | Adrian O'Brien | **Klemperer, con-** |
| 4:00 | National Vespers: Dr. | 'The Widow's Son.' | Special program | **ductor; Eugene** |
| 4:15 | Harry W. Fosdick | dramatic sketch. | with speaker and | **List, pianist;** |
| 4:30 | Jewels for Tomorrow. | Cleveland Heights | music | **Lawrence Gilman,** |
| 4:45 | Miners Quartet | a capella choir | Rines's Orch.; vo- | **commentator** |
| 5:00 | "Roses and Drums"; | Penthouse Sere- | cal soloists | "Melodiana"; solo- |
| 5:15 | network drama | nade: variety | Kavelin's Orch. | ists; orchestra |
| 5:30 | Becker dog talk | Dream Drama | Terhune dog story | **Sanderson and** |
| 5:45 | Gabriel Heatter | Himber's Orch. | Cosmopolitans: or. | **Crumit; orchestra** |
| 6:00 | Evening Journal | Religious period, | News Service | National amateur |
| 6:15 | Ranny Weeks's Orch. | from New York. | Soloists; organ | night; orchestra |
| 6:30 | "Grand Hotel"; net- | Holiday sketch | Anson Weeks's Or. | "Smiling Ed" |
| 6:45 | work dramatic sketch | Popular soloists | Garber's Orchestra | Voice of Experience |
| 7:00 | **Jack Benny; soloist;** | "K-7," secret serv- | **Alexander Wooll-** | Evening service |
| 7:15 | **Green's Orchestra** | ice sketch | **cott; orchestra** | of Tremont Tem- |
| 7:30 | Robert Ripley; Ozzie | Garden talk | **Phil Baker and** | ple Baptist |
| 7:45 | Nelson's Or.; soloist. | News; music | **company; orch.** | Church; sermon; |
| 8:00 | **Maj. Edward Bowes's** | Ruby Newman and | Eddie Cantor; | male quartet; |
| 8:15 | **Amateur Hour; so-** | orchestra with | guest orchestra | choir; organ |
| 8:30 | **loists; instrumental-** | Del Castillo and | **Leslie Howard, in** | Horace Heidt's |
| 8:45 | **lists; vocal groups** | vocal sextet | **'Purple Fine Linen'** | Concert Orchestra |
| 9:00 | "Life Is a Song"; so- | Rakov's Music and | **Special operatic** | McGinley's Orch. |
| 9:15 | loists; orchestra | popular soloists | **quartet; sym-** | News Service |
| 9:30 | Walter Winchell | **American Album** | **phony orchestra;** | Michael Strange, |
| 9:45 | Nella Goodelle, songs | **of Familiar Music** | **Victor Kolar, con.** | poems and music |
| 10:00 | Disabled Veterans' | **Lotte Lehmann;** | Marriage Clinic; | Wayne King and |
| 10:15 | Christmas Remem- | **mixed chorus;** | dramatic sketches | his orchestra |
| 10:30 | brance program; | **symph. or., Erno** | Freddie Rich's | 'Notebook'; variety |
| 10:45 | talks; soloists; orch. | **Rapee, conductor.** | Penthouse Party | Special program |

### *Monday's Features*

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

*Up to Luncheon*

11:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado": NBC Light Opera Company.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

*After Luncheon*

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF), American Educational Forum.
3:30 WROL, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible, the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), "Let's Talk It Over": Christmas greetings from American women.

*Dinner and After*

8:00 WHDH, "The Morgan Memorial," Henry T. Claus, editor of Boston Transcript.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Frank Moulan; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF), Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloists; Warnow's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist; choir.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Radio Theater: Jack Oakie in "Applesauce."
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Grace Moore, soprano; Igor Gorin, baritone; orchestra.

*Late Evening*

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Concert Band, Frank Simon, conductor; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), National Forum: Washington speaker.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), Address, Jouett Shouse, former Democratic committeeman.
11:30 WEEI (WEAF), Fisk Jubilee Singers.

*Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts*

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

# Air Explorers of Yukon Wilds Chart New 14,000-Foot Peak

A new peak towering 14,000 feet above sea-level has just been discovered by Bradford Washburn, youthful leader of the recent National Geographic Society's expedition to the Yukon.

He is now at the Harvard School of Geographical Exploration studying data gathered. The new mountain was found on aerial photographs taken of hitherto unknown sections of the Yukon Territory. He also disclosed that the international boundary between Canada and Alaska shown on present maps is more than 100 miles out in places.

**Aerial Maps**

This situation he ascribed to the inability of former surveyors for the boundary commission to get beyond the St. Elias range with their instruments. In the first public lecture since his return, Mr. Washburn explained to a Cambridge audience that the eastern portion of the boundary was mapped by traverse, but never by triangulation until his expedition, working with both air and ground crews, succeeded in photographing the whole region. An aerial map is now in progress.

The expedition began in November of 1934 and in February, 1935, moved by plane from the ghost town of Carcrosse, Alaska, to a base camp built on a newly discovered glacier. This was named Lowell Glacier in honor of the president emeritus of Harvard University. Here two pyramidal tents were erected, with a beaverboard shack which the expedition members labeled the Empire State building. This was their office or workshop. One tent was used for sleeping and the other for cooking.

**Plane Only Solution**

"Mapping this area would have been impossible by any other means than plane," Mr. Washburn disclosed. "We chose the winter in which to do our work because during the eight hours of daylight the sun was so low in the sky at all times that good shadows were always attainable for photographic work. In addition, the atmosphere was the clearest I have ever seen anywhere in the world—excellent for the cameras.

"Had we tackled it in the summer it would have been impossible to find landing places for our planes. These, a Fokker and a Fairchild, were equipped with skis and the Lowell Glacier with its upper surface of smooth, windswept snow afforded excellent landing facilities.

The glacier on which their base camp was established, was approximately 200-miles from Carcrosse over impassable mountains, crossable only by plane.

**Bringing Up Supplies**

Emulating the example of his teacher, Dr. Hamilton A. Rice, who spent 25 years surveying a little known region of the Amazon Basin in Brazil, Mr. Washburn applied his method for moving up supplies from civilization to the base camp.

"Instead of transporting all the gasoline, then all the butter, beans, or soup in this order, we found it a good practice to load the ship each trip with a little of everything needed. Then, if the craft was forced down somewhere in the mountains between Carcrosse and our camp, those on the glacier would have everything they need for a time at least. It's very poor planning that finds an explorer far from his supplies with say 400 gallons of gasoline and no plane, or 40 pounds of butter and no other food.

**19 New Peaks**

"We found 19 new peaks over 10,000 feet in height. Two we named for King George and Queen Mary of England. They are both on Canadian soil. For scenery we had all the beauty of the Arctic and Antarctic and in addition, mountains to vary the landscape."

Many of the experiences told by Mr. Washburn were amusing as well as unusual.

**Hot and Cold**

He explained for instance, that while the temperature was frequently 30 or 40 degrees below zero, while they were working with instruments at triangulation stations, they had to cover the metal base points of the tripods with handkerchiefs or socks so that the sun's rays would not strike them. Despite the cold, enough heat from the sun would be absorbed by the black metal so that the points would melt the snow and send the instruments out of kilter.

Photographs and motion pictures taken by the expedition are unusually fine. There are humorous scenes in the film, as well might be expected from an expedition composed of young men. Not many, for instance, are privileged to be dumped out of bed on a cold winter morning on a Yukon glacier as was a sleeping Harvard member of the party shown in the process of being awakened.

On another occasion, three of the expedition's six dogs were lost when they dropped down a glacial crack 100 feet deep. They all were rescued unhurt.

**Radio Communication**

Radio communication was maintained throughout the expedition, but curiously enough it was almost impossible to establish communication with American stations. On the other hand, they talked with London, Berlin, Paris and other European stations without difficulty.

On the final leg of their trek to civilization, use was made of a rubber boat. Considerable difficulty was experienced, however, whenever ice was encountered. As Mr. Washburn explained, "Our Hesperus was of no use as an icebreaker. She bounced too much."

## Canadian Legionnaires Plan Vimy Pilgrimage

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL — Considerable interest is being shown by the War Office at London, in the Canadian Legion's pilgrimage to Vimy Ridge next July. The War Office will provide bands for marches, services and ceremonials; will arrange admission for any military or naval tattoos, and give special facilities for the visiting Canadian ex-service men to witness the Mounting of the Guard at the Royal Palace. The War Office will provide officers to assist in tours of the battlefields of France and Belgium, and to help out in many other ways.

On this side, Montreal is making arrangements to give the ex-soldiers a great send-off. The day they sail will be the liveliest sailing date in the history of the port.

# Republicans Ogle Townsend Plan, Cross Contends

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 21—The traditionally conservative Republican Party was linked with the the Roosevelt Administration "look Cross here last night. Charging the Republicans with "flirting with the Townsendites," he said the plan's expenditures would make those of the Roosevelt Administration "look like 30 cents." The Governor flatly stated that the $200-a-month-pension-for-all-over 60 plan has met with general approval from the Republican campaign committee.

Governor Cross, a Democrat, spoke to members of the executive committees of Young Democratic clubs and others. He scored the G. O. P. for their appeals to "constitutional Jeffersonian Democrats," asserting: "An appeal to Jefferson is really an appeal to disregard the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of a law."

He said that Jefferson was not a member of the constitutional convention, and if present would have opposed its adoption.

"The Republican National Committee," twitted Governor Cross, "ought 'o employ a ghost writer who has at least a schoolboy's knowledge of the history of the United States."

Governor Cross is himself a professor of English literature in Yale University. He is author of several textbooks used in schools.

## Children in California City to Get Playground

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Charles E. Chapman, University of California historian, has been awarded the Mitre Medal in recognition of his work, by the Hispanic Society of America. Dr. Chapman is the author of several books dealing with the Spanish conquest and occupation of North and South America.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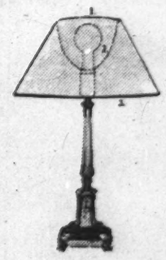

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

# Ethiopian Issue Is Viewed As Test of New World Order

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 21—"If it is true that we have entered a new world order, in which security may be achieved through collective action, then the European nations may with propriety say to Italy, you must not do the things in Africa which we did in the nineteenth century. If we have not entered this new order, then Italy may proceed in Africa. We don't yet know whether this present crisis means the upset or the establishment of the new day."

Thus did Dr. Chester Rowell, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, analyze the difference between nineteenth- and twentieth-century diplomacies at the closing assemblage of the Institute of World Affairs Friday. Some 150 members and numerous guests had for six days been in attendance at the Institute's thirteenth session, held at Glenwood Mission Inn here.

**Historic Background**

Dr. Rowell traced briefly the historic background of the Ethiopean quarrel. The defeat at Adowa, he said, has for 40 years rankled in the breasts "of the few Italians who knew anything about it." The failure of Italian democracy to achieve the aims of Italy after the World War had in a measure paved the way for a dictatorship in that country, and the inflexibility of this form of government, he asserted, has prevented any withdrawal from the African adventure.

The refusal, not only of the smaller nations, but of the liberal thought of England to tolerate the proposed peace offered Italy by England and France, Dr. Rowell saw as a reawakening of international morality and conscience. It may, he said, very conceivably give new strength and meaning to the League of Nations.

"We now stand," he said, "at the parting of the ways. Out of little Ethiopia has come a crisis such that the world will never be the same again. Either the League will be what it always was, on paper but rarely in fact, or the old order will come back with its alliances and certainty of future war."

Dr. David P. Barrows told the institute that the world today depends too much upon governmental action for security. "One of the dangerous delusions of the modern mind," he said, is that government can give complete solutions to the problems of modern life.

"In looking at the League of Nations we should realize that any such institution that has success 50 per cent of the time is worth experimenting with further. If it can stop half the wars it tackles it is doing very well.

**Checked Each Other**

A paper prepared by Dr. Charles E. Chapman of the University of California, read by Dr. Ben M. Cherrington of the University of Denver, pointed out that European nationals would never have been been kept out of the Hispanic America had not they checked each other. To their mutual rivalries the Monroe Doctrine was only a final barrier, it was declared.

From 1898 to 1914, according to Dr. Chapman, the United States passed through a period of imperial aspirations to such an extent that a popular vote at that time would probably have approved annexations. The sentiment in the United States, following its' seizure of Texas and other Mexican territories, alienated the good will of Hispanic America, until after the World War.

Dr. Victor P. Morris of the University of Oregon, speaking on the "Good Neighbor" foreign policy, said, in part:

**The Golden Rule**

"We have been forced to recognize in domestic affairs a greater degree of human rights and of the Golden Rule. In foreign relations also human rights have been appearing. It is not only idealism that makes us take cognizance of our international neighbors today, but the demands of realism.

"The days when problems were largely physical have been replaced by a time in which human problems are predominant. Economic problems more and more are becoming human problems, involving good will and intelligent human relationships. We are learning that even were there not spiritual values in good will, the commercial advantages involved would make the policy well worth while."

Dr. Edward M. Sait of Pomona College declared that American foreign policy is intrinsically the same as that of the average member of the British Commonwealth of the Nations, and, as a consequence, he envisioned a time when America and Britain will co-operate much more closely than they ever have in the past in international policies.

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## Morrow Family Starts Child Training Center

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—An educational foundation for children has been organized under the laws of Delaware by Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh, her sister, Constance Morrow, and her brother, Dwight W. Morrow Jr., in the name of their late sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Reeve Morrow Morgan, it was announced here yesterday.

The charter, which was filed in Dover, Del., yesterday, is signed by the three incorporators and officially known as the Elizabeth Reeve Morrow Morgan Foundation, Inc.

According to its terms, the foundation will be operated and its endowment administered exclusively for the education of children, thus carrying on the work which Mrs. Morgan started in Englewood five years ago, when she opened her "little school" there.

The enrollment of this school was limited to children between 18 months and five years old, which brought it within the category of the nursery and kindergarten.

# Diplomats' Children Have Their Own Party

*Each takes part. International and racial differences are forgotten and jollity reigns. Christmas Greetings are made in 17 languages and relayed to homelands.*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Christmas greetings from 17 young sons and daughters of foreign diplomats delivered here in a dozen languages were relayed to their native lands in all parts of the world by shortwave radio yesterday.

In order to make their annual Christmas party, arranged by the Washington Board of Trade, an especially colorful affair this year each child wore the costume of his or her native land. Members of the Marine Band orchestra had on their best red coats and played special children's music arranged for the occasion.

The procession to the microphone was led by Sakiko and Masako Saito, small daughters of the Japanese ambassador, dressed in red-flowered kimonos with broad red obis.

**Now Speaks English**

Last year neither of the sleek-haired youngsters could speak English but yesterday Sakiko was able to deliver her message in her native language and then translate it for the benefit of her American audience.

The babies of this year's party were Guillermo Castillo Najera, son of Señor Dr. Don Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican Ambassador, clad in a lavishly embroidered brown suit with a flowing red tie and wide sombrero, and Marjorie Morgenstierne, daughter of the Minister from Norway, who wore a gay red and blue peasant's cap on her blond bobbed hair. Both are newcomers to Washington.

Bravest of the group was four-year-old Charles Francis Lombard, son of the military attaché of the French Embassy, who, without accompaniment, sang a French song: "Voice Ce Que le Petit Noel." When friends complimented him, he replied: "I sung the best I could."

**"Daddy" Listens in Nicaragua**

A special greeting was addressed by Linda Melba de Bayle, daughter of the Chargé d'Affaires of the Nicaraguan Legation, to her "Daddy" who promised to be listening in Nicaragua.

The purpose of the international party was best expressed by golden-haired Camilla Torr, daughter of the military attaché of the British Embassy who explained:

"If the children of different nations learn to know and love each other when they are little, then they will understand and love one another when they are grown up."

Some of the youngsters described Christmas in their own lands of snow or flowers; others told their friends back home how Americans illuminate fir trees in their gardens with multi-colored lights.

**Could Forget Sleds**

Charles Mahoney, son of the first secretary of the Canadian legation, said he was sure his fellow Canadiens would "be tempted to forget their sleds and skates in contemplation of the fairy land of colored lights and Christmas trees that Washington is just now."

Other children who took part in the program were Olmedo Alfaro, son of the Minister from Ecuador; Teresa De Yrujo, daughter of the counselor of the Spanish Embassy; Gloria Finot, niece of the Minister from Bolivia; Mark Mark-Wardlaw, son of the assistant naval attache of the British Embassy; Pola Fotitch, daughter of the Minister from Yugoslavia; Peter Sokolowski, son of the counselor of the Polish Embassy; Yolanda Alfaro, daughter of the Minister from Panama; Carlotta Leitener, daughter of the counselor of the German Embassy; Mary Recinos, daughter of the Minister from Guatemala; Leon Leonard, son of the chancellor of the Belgian Embassy; and Yvonne Florescu, daughter of the counselor of the Roumanian legation.

Top—Group of Children of Diplomats in Washington, Whose Merry Christmases in Native Tongues Were Broadcast to Their Home Countries

© Harris & Ewing; © Underwood

**They Recall Homelands**

Little Vera van Breugel Douglas, Daughter of Baron van Breugel Douglas, Chargé d'Affaires of The Netherlands Legation, Puts Out Sabots Instead of Stocking

## TVA Is Primarily To Aid Navigation, Government Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Determined Government defense of the TVA in the Supreme Court yesterday met with condemnation of that agency, by opposition counsel, as "an unprecedented Socialistic scheme."

Resting the case with the possibly-divided tribunal, Solicitor General Stanley Reed said the question was whether the primary purpose of the law was to aid navigation. He insisted it was, acknowledging that to have power generation a primary purpose would be unconstitutional.

Speaking finally for 14 preferred stockholders of the Alabama Power Company, James M. Beck called TVA efforts a "humiliating chapter" in history. Copies of his speech were distributed to newspapermen as he started.

**Thrown to Wolves**

He said his clients were "being thrown to the wolves," the company would be "annihilated," and—frequently gesticulating—that "this presents a case of administrative malevolence."

"If," he said, "the Federal Government can invade, in the large field of electricity, six sovereign states, usurping their reserve powers in respect to a basic industry and substituting federal officials for local officials, and federal laws for state laws it can do so with a greater number of states and in respect to industries that are even more important.

"To preserve this line of demarcation that is so vital to the perpetuity of the Union is the august function of this great tribunal. Let it beware of such an entering wedge as the approval of this unprecedented socialistic scheme would be."

**To Assist Navigation**

Mr. Reed, while upholding the validity of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, said TVA was started "in good faith" to assist navigation. The government's position is that the power sold from Muscle Shoals is produced incidental to navigation improvement.

Justice Brandeis asked Mr. Beck if he had been able to find any cases in which preferred stockholders had been permitted to challenge a contract as in the dispute being argued.

Mr. Beck said he saw no difference between the preferred and common stockholders and the company itself would be "completely destroyed."

**No Title to Waters**

Explaining what he considered the issue, he said:

"The government has no title to the waters. They belong to the state, in which they are located, subject only to the government's right to use them for purposes of navigation.

"We deny that the government . . . can make any use of property in which it has only an easement."

"We admit the right of the Government to 'dispose' of its property, but we deny that under such power of disposal, it can make a continuing manufacturing use of its property for non-federal purposes.

"We also deny that the Federal Government has an absolute and unqualified title in navigable waters simply because it constructs a dam to improve their navigability. These belong, in each state through which they flow, to the states respectively, subject only to the power of the Federal Government in good faith to improve navigability.

"The theory that the Government has rights in respect to its property, which it does not enjoy without such property, is a pernicious constitutional heresy."

## Drive Is Launched To Help Jobless Business Leaders

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Out of the idea that "something ought to be done for jobless leaders," Brig. Gen. John F. Daniell, U. S. A. (retired), has established here a leadership institute to provide a "contact" clearing house for persons recognized in the various fields of activity and who are today "at the bottom of the ladder" through no fault of their own.

General Daniell said that the enterprise, which has opened offices at 119 West Fortieth Street, would seek to present "a co-ordinated picture of the intricate problems of present-day life and to offer a carefully planned program to meet those problems."

Members, he said, would pay an initial fee for which they would receive copies of the institute's publication, "Leadership," to which they will be encouraged to contribute as an organ "to publicize, ethically, these accepted leaders and their contributions to the world's progress."

"The movement will interest leaders in thought and action to whom it is presented as a unique opportunity to further their aims and desires through co-operative interchanges of information, plans and services," General Daniell explained.

A nationally known directorate is sponsoring the movement, the announcement said.

## President Gets Cake, Took 6 Months to Make

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — A 100-pound Christmas cake which took six months to make and is valued at $1000 was presented yesterday to President Roosevelt by the citizens of California.

The presentation was made by Representative Stubbs (D) of California, who said it was made by an Ojai (Calif.) baker named W. C. Baker.

The icing in red and gold represented the San Diego mission house in the center of a wreath of California roses. The mission house was set amid palm trees.

**Appeal for Cotton Christmas**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBBIA, S. C.—"Make 1935 a cotton Christmas," is the appeal directed to the people of the South by the Association for the Increased Use of Cotton, which suggested that many useful and handsome Christmas presents for every member of the family could be obtained in the form of cotton products. A very large amount could be consumed in this way, the association pointed out, and urged that organizations all over Dixie support the idea. It appealed especially to civic luncheon clubs to get behind the movement.

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## Prayer and Feasting in Plymouth Marks Landing of the Pilgrims 315 Years Ago

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 21 (AP)—This historic town, shrine of religious freedom, observed the 315th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims today.

With traditions 13 generations old, Plymouth opened its observance of "Forefather's Day" with prayers—just as the forefathers prayed at Plymouth Rock Dec. 21, 1620, upon completing their hazardous ocean voyage in the tiny Mayflower.

Nearly a fourth of the 13,000 residents of Plymouth trace their origin to that group, and as many of those as possible planned to pack Old First Church to hear a former pastor, the Rev. Arthur B. Whitney of Quincy, deliver the annual address.

**Morning Services**

The morning service in the First Church, which grew from the meetinghouse built by the Pilgrims when they founded this colony, is sponsored by the Antiquarian and Pilgrims Societies.

Tonight, the nation's oldest dish will be served in the country's oldest club.

Early yesterday, housewives began their preparations for the "Plymouth succotash" banquet in the old Colony Club, an organization founded long before the Revolutionary War.

Served but once a year—on this occasion—Plymouth succotash requires two full days to prepare.

**New England Recipe**

Into it, a day before it is to be served, goes chicken, corned beef, potatoes, turnips and hulled corn.

First boiled and then stewed, the succotash is set outdoors and allowed to freeze the night before the banquet.

A few hours before it is to be served, the succotash is "warmed over."

Plymouth residents, who have attended Old Colony Club banquets, claim the dish has no equal in the country.

## U. S. Buys $4,619,355 Textiles for WPA Use

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The procurement division of the Treasury has announced it had purchased 44,755,745 yards of textiles, and said 23,443,000 additional yards would be bought by Dec. 24.

The purchase was made by Admiral C. J. Peoples, procurement director, for use of the WPA. Women relief workers will convert the material into garments which will be distributed to persons on relief rolls.

Peoples said his division had departed from standard specifications in making the purchases and had invited competition from about 250 textile firms throughout the country.

Total value of the purchase was $4,619,355, averaging 10.32 cents a yard.

**Senior Wins Poetry Prize**

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—John McAlpin Berryman, Columbia College senior, was announced Dec. 19 as the winner of the 1935 Mariana Griswold Van Rensselaer prize for the best example of English lyric verse by a Columbia University student. Mr. Berryman is a native of McAlester, Okla., and was graduated from South Kent School, South Kent, Conn. He wrote four poems which were judged the best student work of the year.

# Christmas Traffic on Earth Air and Sea Is Best in Years

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Transportation lines were mobilizing everything but the office rocking chair today to handle what is anticipated as the greatest Christmas travel rush in years.

Railroads, steamship companies, air lines and bus companies alike report that every available piece of equipment will be in use over the peak of the holiday rush, expected over this week end.

Officials of transport lines of all sorts estimate that business will be better from 20 to 45 per cent than last year.

The New York Central Railroad has scheduled 240 extra trains, with additional sections on many of the regular trains to and from Chicago.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford has ordered 796 extra passenger coaches and 60 extra trains for New England travel.

Both the Lackawanna and the Erie Railroads are putting on heavy additional equipment and a number of extra trains. The Lehigh Road is running extra sections on all through trains.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad anticipates a 30 per cent increase in business over last year, and is running its crack fliers in two and three sections.

In the airline field, United's books indicated record reservations, while business already handled is 35 to 40 per cent above that at this time a year ago. United estimates it will carry 100 tons of express this December, which is far more than ever before in the company's history. Express is already 70 per cent above last year in the first 20 days of the month.

Transcontinental Air Transport reports that for the period between tomorrow and Christmas it is prepared to handle the heaviest traffic in its history. Eastern Air Lines reports the same prospect.

Pan American Airways, operating to South America and the Caribbean, stated that all its 141 air liners are in use.

Steamship bookings show heavy increases, and Christmas cruises are being heavily patronized.

The Cunard-White Star Liner Georgic was to sail today with 800 passengers booked, and the Majestic leaves a week hence with 1400, both "jammed tight," line officials said. "There was nothing like this last year," they added.

## Roosevelt Calls Meeting to Help Animals and Birds

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—A North American wild life conference to work toward closer co-operation between government agencies and individuals interested in conservation has been called by President Roosevelt for Feb. 3-7.

The meeting is largely the result of efforts of J. N. Darling, noted cartoonist and guardian of wild life, who recently resigned as chief of the bureau of biological survey. When he left the government service Mr. Darling expressed the opinion that little could be done for the protection of wild life unless conservation organizations and government bureaus ceased fighting each other and co-ordinated their efforts.

Governors from all states will be asked to attend the conference or send representatives, President Roosevelt said. Each state will have twice as many delegates as it has Senators and Representatives. More than 1000 persons are expected to attend. F. A. Silcox, forester of the United States, will serve as chairman.

Subjects to be discussed include soil erosion, water pollution, and utilization of the public domain and their effect on the nation's fast disappearing wild life.

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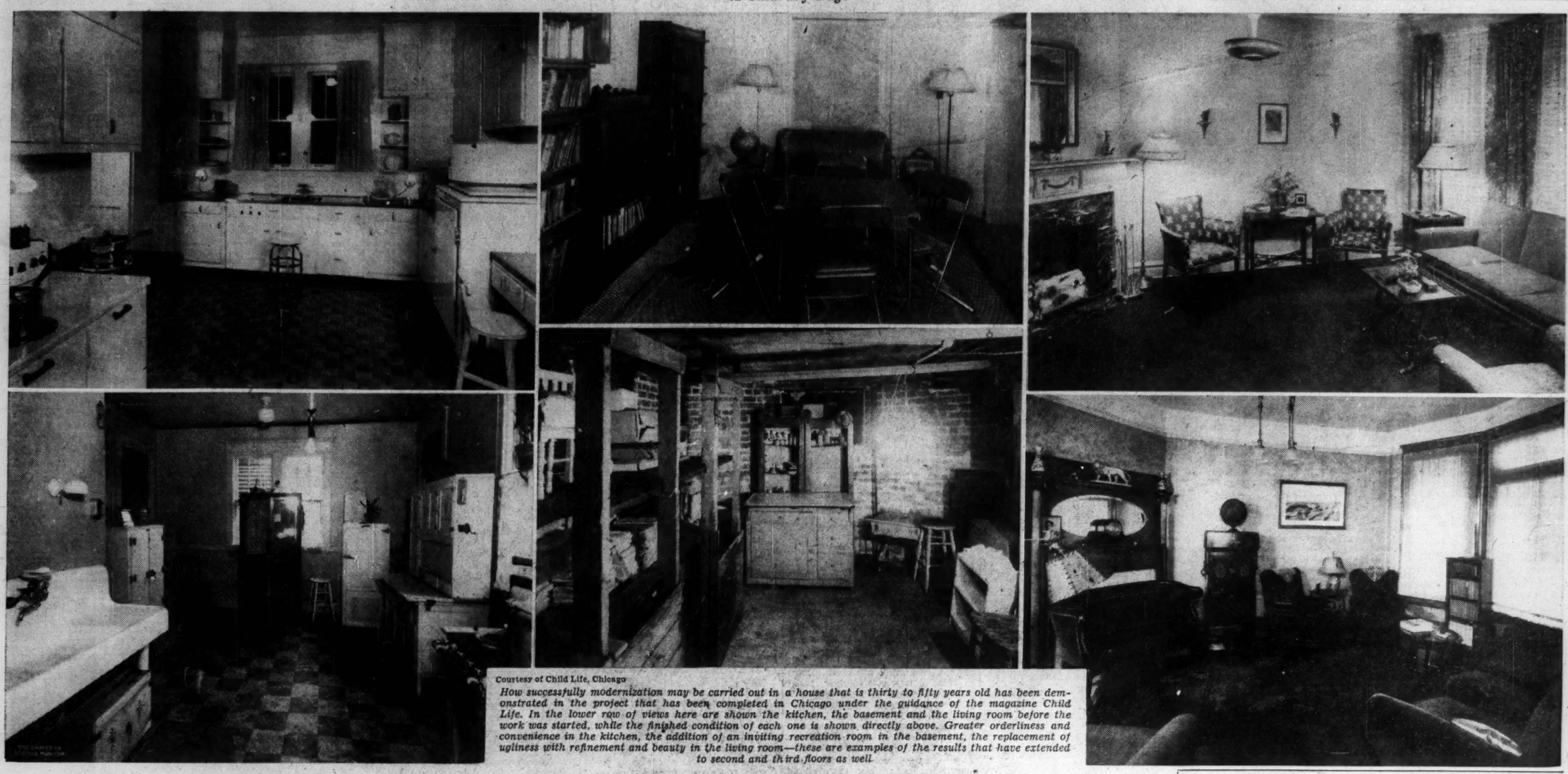
Architecture
Antiques

# Home Building and Furnishing

*A Saturday Page*

Decorative
Arts



Courtesy of Child Life, Chicago

*How successfully modernization may be carried out in a house that is thirty to fifty years old has been demonstrated in the project that has been completed in Chicago under the guidance of the magazine Child Life. In the lower row of views here are shown the kitchen, the basement and the living room before the work was started, while the finished condition of each one is shown directly above. Greater orderliness and convenience in the kitchen, the addition of an inviting recreation room in the basement, the replacement of ugliness with refinement and beauty in the living room—these are examples of the results that have extended to second and third floors as well*

## A Modernized 35-Year-Old House

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Chicago

WHILE the erection of millions of new homes is everywhere admitted to be one of the most serious needs of present-day America, there is much to be said for the practice of renovating those that were built 30 to 50 years ago. Usually such places can be brought up to date for a small fraction of the cost of new building. Often this may be accomplished in a section near enough to the business areas of a city or town to please many men and women who find commuting irksome.

Perhaps it is an entire house that may be treated in this way, or it may be an apartment which is held on a lease sufficiently long to justify the investment in rather broad improvements. In either case, if the furnishings seem too old-fashioned although serviceable, and if rooms could become far more cheerful and satisfactory to all members of a family, there is a sound basis for considering modernizing either the whole place or such part of it as funds will permit.

**Decoration an Innate Desire**

While the elemental function of a home is shelter, it is only the most severe conditions that make that the only quality we ask of it. Not only do we want it to be also comfortable in appearance, but few of us are content unless it has been made noticeably attractive as well. Although we may have a liking for long-familiar furnishings and hesitate to part with them because of their associations, there is quite likely to come a time when they cease to assert themselves artistically. We get along well enough with them, as with much worn shoes or suits, but we find little mental zest in them. While our tastes and interests and standards have been developing and broadening, the character of these things has been stationary so long, as accessories of family life, that we find it difficult to regard them as having any aesthetic vitality at all. It may be that we do not think this all out as we begin to recognize that something ought to be done about the rather dull and unfashionable appearances of our rooms, but some such basis there is likely to be for discontent with long established surroundings.

If there are young people in the family it seems especially desirable to have the furnishings in accord with the up-to-date character of their tastes and activities. To surround them with the types of home decorations that their parents grew up with does not tend to keep them happy at home. It is natural for them to feel drawn to other places—homes or otherwise—where the zest of their own generation is expressed in the surroundings.

As impressions of this sort begin early to find place in young minds, it does not seems strange that Child Life magazine should become the sponsor for the modernizing of a 35-year-old home in this city, as an example of what well planned changes may accomplish. Situated at 4445 Greenview Avenue in a residential neighborhood, a single house has been changed but little structurally, the attic being finished off as two bedrooms, one single and one double. Some of the waste space in the cellar has been made into a playroom and the living room fireplace has been relieved of the heritage of the 1890's that served for a mantel, but for the most part the changes have been superficial, and not structural.

Of course there was an experienced personal adviser back of all the plans for such a thoroughgoing piece of work; and back of the adviser was someone with purpose of a fresh sort—a vision, if you like. It seems that the purposeful one was E. Evalyn Grumbine, assistant publisher of Child Life, who wished to put into substance her conviction that modernization benefits the child. So here is a home in which it has been applied, under the direction of the interior decorator Mildred McCune of Emily Kempson Dow, Inc.

**A Better Home, Several Ways**

It seems certain that such changes in surroundings should result in a different attitude of all toward the home in the minds of all its inmates. There are added conveniences that reduce the labor of housekeeping, and so simplify domestic routine that the sense of burden it formerly conveyed may be very largely removed. The pleasure in fresh furnishings, planned with skill and taste should react happily in the attitude of each member of the household. And the substitution of well chosen pieces of furniture, graceful in form and suited to the inmates' habits and desires, in place of inherited things that only partially satisfied, should be a lasting pleasure. Then, the choices of color in a multitude of places—floors, walls, ceilings, hangings, upholstery coverings, are likely to stimulate all the occupants, especially the children, to a consciousness of the vital and universal importance of this element of aesthetic pleasure.

**Before and After Contrasts**

What the changes consisted of in this case are made partially plain by the illustrations here, where the former conditions are shown in the lower row, and in the upper, the modernized interiors. At the left the original kitchen outfitting seems to have been fairly modern already, but it is clear that the rearrangement of the different elements has brought greater convenience as well as a better use of wall space. The sink has been moved from an inner wall at the left side to a location beneath two windows, while the range has been changed from gas to electric and occupies the old position of the sink. The refrigerator is placed against the right-hand wall next to a work table which faces the range. Both beneath the sink and about the walls, cabinets and shelves conceal in convenient quarters dishes and utensils of all sorts.

Substituting gas or fuel oil for coal opens endless possibilities for the use of the cellar. Not only is the space of coal bins added to other useful areas, but the whole interior is relieved of coal and ash dust. So it becomes something of an adventure to discover the best methods of utilizing according to one's finances a portion of the house that has always before been a place for dusty storage. In this case the change may not have involved any considerable expenditure. On the original concrete floor a straw or a fabric rug makes the foundation for game tables and extra seats. There are bookshelves which may have been outmoded by changes in the library. Wallboard partitions are adequate and suitable.

**The Most Used Room**

It is in the living room that we become conscious of the real significance and importance of the basic ideas which have actuated this whole venture. As seen at the lower right, the living room was furnished well enough, if only creature comfort was considered. There are roomy but ugly overstuffed chairs and sofa that are inviting to the weary or languid, but it is likely that the colors are lacking in interest as are their forms. A bulky seat for three is backed up to the unused fireplace which is surrounded by a mantel wholly lacking in architectural character.

In place of this rather dreary scene we have in the upper right immeasurably more refinement with little or no loss in comfort. The broadloom carpet is taupe. The wall covering is tan and the lamps and ceiling fixture are tan and brown. Henna fabric is used on the sofa, and the blue covering of the armchairs has gold figures. The furniture is all in mahogany except a nest of three end tables, not in sight, which is in red lacquer. The chairs and two tables here are in themselves examples of three types of eighteenth century furniture—Chippendale, Sheraton, and Heppelwhite. The fireplace with its brass andirons and matching shovel and tongs becomes a feature of much charm, as the richness of the surrounding marble is framed in a nicely proportioned mantel.

Here then are some portions of a home that has been relieved of the burden of offhand and tasteless furnishing that must have reacted unfavorably on the senses of its occupants, adults and children alike. All this has been replaced by orderliness, the studied assembling of agreeable colors, and the selection of useful objects in whose forms skilled designers have embodied their ideals of simplicity and beauty.

So we see the contrast between a house that is a comfortable shelter and a home that as a unit and in each detail is an example of beauty in decorative art. So far as furnishings are concerned, one provides for physical desires only; the other, for these and also for aesthetic pleasure and stimulus.

*A Louis XV bonheur du jour, or lady's writing desk, a delightful example of pleasing proportions veneered with kingwood and tulipwood. The top is inlaid with vases and various household utensils*

## A Dining Room's Colors

Chicago

An effective color scheme used in a dining room that is on display has walls painted a soft gray-green, ivory ceiling, white woodwork. The rug is mulberry color and this same tone is echoed in the back wall of the built-in dish closet.

Chinese red is filling a multitude of decorative uses today, for doors, shutters and trim. It is mixed with equal parts of carmine and English vermilion.

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## Excellent Furniture Shown

New York

THE sales galleries of Frank Partridge, Inc., 6 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City, at all times have somewhat the aspect of a museum, so extraordinary is the quality of English furniture of the 1700's which is found there. While small in comparison with this firm's establishment in King Street, London, they are large enough to house a collection that, in spite of the changes which continued selling brings about, is always fascinating and amazing in its richness.

Now these interiors take on additional interest as they become the exhibition place of furniture assembled for the New York City home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Saxham E. Drury. Mrs. Drury was the daughter of the late Elbridge T. Gerry, well known as yachtsman and philanthropist. Mr. Drury, however, is of English ancestry. The Drury home at 3 East 95th Street was remarkable for its fine French and English furniture, now shown and for sale.

In both the groups there are pieces which number among their former owners members of aristocratic houses. One example which attracts wide attention is a mother-of-pearl secretaire which was probably fashioned for Marie Antoinette. This piece, which was at one time in the collection of Baron Rothschild is illustrated and described in all the authoritative books on furniture of the Louis XV period. Other pieces which exemplify the brilliant achievements of the French cabinetmakers of the 1700's and recall the splendor of Versailles and the court are a *secretaire* by Delorme, the *encoignures* [corner cabinet] by Reisener, the *bonheur du jour* [writing desk] by Roussel and the console tables by Nicholas Petit.

The English pieces range in date from the time of Charles II to those years when Chippendale was employed in creating his masterpieces for the great houses of England. The representation of Chippendale furniture is so complete as to exemplify practically all of his characteristic styles of carving. Of outstanding interest is the great mahogany library table which comes from the collection of Lord Ebury and is illustrated in Macquoid & Edwards' Dictionary of English Furniture. Chippendale's Chinese style is seen in a beautiful two-chair-back settee. A set of four specimens carved in the French taste and pair of ribband-back examples may also be singled out as typical of the great craftsman's work.

A sumptuous tortoise shell cabinet dating from the reign of Charles II expresses the luxury which prevailed during that era. An extremely decorative red lacquer cabinet is a product of the same epoch. A set of 10 William and Mary walnut chairs have gros and petit point upholstery scenes from Aesop's Fables, all worked by the ladies of the Shakerley family of Cheshire between 1700 and 1710. The English group also contains a numbr of Queen Anne pieces. The majority of the chairs in the Drury collection are covered with exquisite contemporary needlework in gros and petit point.

C. G. B.

Courtesy, Frank Partridge, Inc., London and New York

*One of a fine pair of English commodes, made about 1765, serpentine in form, the top, front and sides veneered with panels of satinwood banded with rosewood, inlaid with butterflies and delicate swags of English garden flowers in various tinted woods. They are mounted with finely wrought ormolu bandings and leaf scrolls, the two front doors enclosing shelves*

## London Happenings

London

NO FEWER than five women bidders attended the London auction of about 380 old English fire insurance marks, the especial hobby of some collectors who make a yearly pilgrimage to one particular salesroom to secure these rarities.

Fire marks, I should explain to the uninitiate, were the old plaques or plates of lead, copper, iron or other base metal affixed to the fronts of houses. These let the firemen employed by each insurance know whether or not the building in danger was within their duty to protect. Some of these plaques may still be seen attached to the front walls of old English homes.

This was before municipalities took over fire brigade work. One of the women bidders paid as much as £12 for an old Norwich plate, worth probably only a few shillings, or even pence, not so long ago. The sale reached the satisfactory total of just over £500.

* * *

I hear that a well-known American hostess is being instrumental in restoring a lovely Cromwellian silver loving cup to the Worshipful Company of Framework Knitters. This is one of the famous London livery companies, and it had the cup made on obtaining its first charter in 1657.

Acquired from a dealer by the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan about 23 years ago, when he passed on it became the property of a near woman relative. Learning only this year that the company would greatly like its treasure back, she promptly wrote to the clerk of the company concerning the matter. On visiting London for the Jubilee she brought the cup to England and generously offered it to the company for the same sum paid for it by Mr. Morgan.

The cup was, I believe originally sold about 70 years ago to raise funds for the much-needed repair of certain almshouses. Cromwellian silver, owing to the fact that little of it was made in these eventful days and also that this period only lasted about one decade, is exceptionally valuable and is eagerly sought after by collectors today. This piece, I am told, is beautifully fashioned, with a graceful baluster stem.

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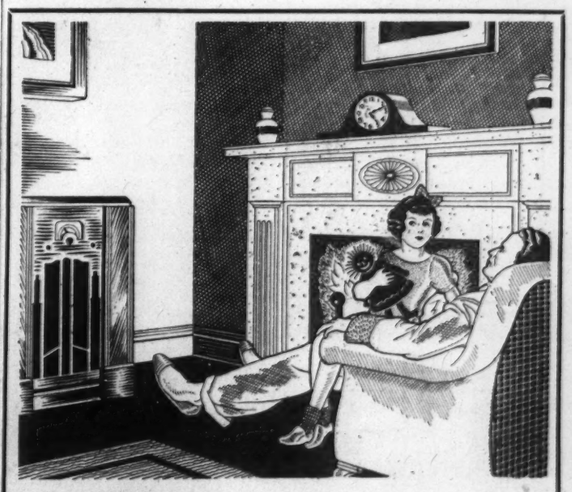

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W1XAL—Boston—a non-commercial short wave station is offering on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday evenings, programs of special interest to Monitor readers.

# Lake Placid Is Ready for Big Winter Season

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 21—Winter's legions are gathering at Lake Placid. Early snow and the release of the 1935-36 winter sports program indicate the greatest snow season at this resort since the III Olympic Winter Games in 1932.

High lights of the 1935-36 program include crowning of the King and Queen of Winter on the evening of Dec. 28; official opening of the bobsleigh run, Dec. 29; National A. A. U. junior two and four-man bob championships, Jan. 18 and 19; 25-mile sled-dog derby, Jan. 25; National A. A. U. senior two and four-man bob championships, Feb. 8 and 9; Tenth Annual Midwinter Ice Carnival, Feb. 21 and 22; North American bob title races, Feb. 22 and 23; finals of the tri-county speed skating meets, Feb. 29, and finals of the Lake Placid junior ski-jumping tournaments, March 7.

Every week and all winter will be a big holiday period, marked by fast hockey games Saturday nights and Sunday afternoons in the Olympic arena, figure skating, dog-sled trips, ski runs and all the sports of snow and ice on facilities unrivaled on the North American continent.

While winter sports start at Lake Placid when winter starts, the season may be said to get under way in earnest on the week end beginning Dec. 27. From then until the warm suns of March begin to get in their work, King Winter will reign supreme in his North Country domain. The 1935-36 winter sports program at Lake Placid follows:

Dec. 27 and 28—Lake Placid Club college women's winter sports tournament; 28—Crowning of king and queen of winter Olympic arena; 29—Official opening of Mt. VanHoevenberg Olympic bob run by king and queen of winter. 30—Lake Placid Club fifteenth annual college men's winter sports tournament; 31—Lake Placid Club fifteenth annual college men's winter sports tournament.

Jan. 1—Lake Placid Club fourteenth annual ski-jumping tournament for Marshal Foch, President Harding, and Rumbough trophies, Intervales Olympic ski hill; 4—Tri-county invitation outdoor speed-skating meet; Mirror Lake rink; matinee horse racing, Mirror Lake; 17—Lake Placid Club sixteenth annual figure-skating competition, for Howe, Harned, and Hobbs trophies, Olympic Arena; 18—National A. A. U. junior two-man bob-sled championship, Olympic bob run; tri-county invitation outdoor speed-skating meet, Mirror Lake rink; Lake Placid Club sixteenth annual figure-skating competition, for Howe, Harned, and Hobbs trophies, Olympic Arena; 19—National A. A. U. junior four-man bob-sled championships, Olympic bob run; 25—Third annual "post standard" sled-dog derby, 25-mile course.

Feb. 1—Tri-county invitation outdoor speed-skating meet, Mirror Lake rink; 8—National A. A. U. senior two-man bob-sled championships, Olympic bob run; 9—National A. A. U. senior four-man bob-sled championships, Olympic bob run; 11—Lake Placid Club ski tournament for Moores and Sellers trophies; 12—Lake Placid Club ski tournament for Moores and Sellers trophies, 16—Adirondack Association A. A. U. senior four-man bob-sled race, Olympic bob run; 21—Lake Placid Club fifteenth annual ski tournament, 18km race for Luquer and Beck trophies; tenth annual mid-winter ice carnival. 22—North American four-man bob-sled championships, Olympic bob run; Bialas testimonial three-mile speed-skating race; 29—Finals, tri-county invitation outdoor speed-skating meets, Mirror Lake rink.

March 7—Finals, Lake Placid junior ski-jumping tournament, Olympic Stadium Hill; matinee horse racing, Mirror Lake.

## Ski Runner Pauses at a Mountain Stream

Scene at Lake Placid, N. Y., Where Great Winter Sport Activities Are Getting Under Way

# Three Elevens In Final Ballot For Football Trophy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—The names of Southern Methodist, Minnesota and Princeton are now being submitted again to the sports editors of 250 leading newspapers of the United States, who will vote for one of those teams as the football champion of 1935. These three elevens emerged the victors by a wide margin in the preliminary ballot. The team that wins the final ballot will receive the Toledo Cup.

Complete scores of the first ballot, tabulating five points for each first place vote, three for each second, and one for each third, were as follows: Minnesota, 840 ;Princeton, 379; Southern Methodist, 347; Texas Christian, 71; Ohio State, 52; Louisiana State, 24; Notre Dame, 23; Stanford, 22; California, 9; Pittsburgh, 2; Dartmouth, Alabama, Northwestern, and St. Mary's, one each.

Shifting football fortunes over the past year are revealed by comparison with 1934's vote. In that year, Minnesota by an extraordinary coincidence received 840 votes, the same as this year; Pittsburgh, 281; Alabama, 261¼; Stanford, 134½; Ohio, 62; Temple, 7; Colgate, 6; Louisiana, 4; Wisconsin, 3; Princeton, 1; and Washington, 1. The rise of Princeton and Southern Methodist, and the decline of Pittsburgh and Alabama were the most marked changes.

The cup committee is comprised of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Gustavus Town Kirby, Harford Powel, L. W. St. John, Wilbur C. Smith, Avery Brundage, D. A. Penick, Stewart Edward White and Westbrook Pegler, secretary.

The cup is donated by amateur sports lovers of Toledo, Ohio.

## College Basketball Results

Ball State 38, Franklin 37.
Brigham Young 43, Creighton 36.
Carroll 40, Wisconsin (B) 29.
Carleton 28, Augustana 18.
Carthage 51, Culver-Stockton 19.
Cornell 41, Harvard 33.
Columbia 37, Union 34.
Central 37, Buena Vista 28.
Central N. 46, Hanover 20.
Conn T. C. 41, Arnold 36.
DePauw 37, Southwestern 33.
Defiance 50, Ashland 18.
Doane 40, Nebraska (B) 26.
Drake 39, Willamette 35.
Duquesne 64, Adrian 17.
E. C. klahoma T. 41, North Texas 31.
Fort Hays 44, Emporia T. 32.
Georgia 34, Tulane 26.
Hamline 36, St. Cloud Teachers 15.
High Point 40, W. Maryland 32.
Idaho 42, Whitman 32.
Illinois 26, DePaul 24.
Iowa Central 37, Buena Vista 28.
John Marshall 57, Mt. St. Mary's 27.
Kansas 34, So. California 31.
Luther 35, Eau Claire T. 33.
Kansas State 39, Missouri 25.
Kutztown T. 30, Trenton T. 22.
Loyola 37, Beloit 28.
Marietta 52, Capital 31.
Manhattan 36, St. Francis 28.
M. I. T. 31, Mass. State 30.
Millikin 33, Illinois 27.
Nebraska 41, Minnesota 24.
Newark 41, Brooklyn P. 30.
N. Y. C. 54, Dartmouth 29.
Oshkosh T. 24, Illinois N. 22.
St. John's 56, Seton Hall 31.
Stevens Point T. 45, River Falls T. 33.
St. Joseph's 37, Loyola 28.
St. Viator 53, St. Olaf 31.
Texas 33, Sam Houston T. 29.
Union 40, Transylvania 28.
Washington S. 46, Fresno S. 37.
Washburn 38, St. Louis 25.
Wheaton 34, Louisville 25.
Worcester P. I. 49, Boston 25.

## Australia in Ice Events

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GARMISCH, Bavaria, Dec. 21—Australia will compete in all speed skating events in the coming Winter Olympics, it was learned from the Organizing Committee for the IVth Olympic Winter Games. The Commonwealth team includes the well-known downhill skier Mitchell and will arrive in Garmisch soon to prepare for the Olympic contests. The Australian Government has granted £2000 to the Australian Olympic Committee to be used for sending an Australian team to the Olympic Games. The remander of the sum required for the purpose will be raised by private subscription.

## Victoria Scores Freely

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 20 (AP)—Scoring freely against Queensland, Victoria declared its first innings at 522 runs for nine wickets in the Sheffield Shield cricket match started Wednesday. At the adjournment yesterday Queensland had made 94 for two wickets. Another high scoring match is in progress at Adelaide. Batting first, South Australia ran up 575 runs, New South Wales following with 83 for one wicket at the close of play.

## Cohen-Lands Team Wins

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—Louis Cohen of Brooklyn and Dave Lands of Irvington, N. J., won the six-day bicycle race last night by one lap. The grind ended at 11 o'clock after they had clicked off 2204 miles and eight laps. Jerry Rodman of Chicago and Bobby Thomas of Kenosha, Wis., took second place and Charley Ritter and Willie Grimm, Jerseyites, finished third.

## Downer Captains Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 21 (AP)—Cornell's basketball squad elected Ernest A. Downer '36 of Poughkeepsie to the captaincy last night just before the Red quintet engaged Harvard in its first Eastern Intercollegiate League game.

## College Wrestling Result

C. C. N. Y. 30½, Boys High 16½.

# Rudolph Keeps His Lead Up to Final

**World Pocket Billiards Standing**

| | Won | Lost | B G | H R |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erwin Rudolph | 7 | 1 | 5 | 65 |
| James Caras | 6 | 2 | 6 | 104 |
| George Kelly | 5 | 4 | 9 | 75 |
| William Mosconi | 5 | 4 | 9 | 48 |
| Charles Seaback | 4 | 5 | 12 | 53 |
| Pasquale Natalie | 4 | 5 | 13 | 40 |
| Bennie Allen | 4 | 5 | 3 | 125 |
| Marcel Camp | 3 | 6 | 19 | 44 |
| Frank Taberski | 3 | 6 | 13 | 51 |
| Joseph Procita | 3 | 6 | 21 | 62 |

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Erwin Rudolph kept his lead up to the final game of the series for the world pocket billiards championship, pending his encounter with James Caras, his nearest opponent, in the final game this evening, when he defeated George Kelly of Philadelphia, in the semifinal match of the 45, on the Pennsylvania roof. He did not exert himself, but Kelly was also far below his championship form, and finally Rudolph emerged victor, 127 to 37, after 27 innings of play. Both made frequent scratches, sometimes intentionally, and neither tried for runs, Rudolph making the best, 22, to 20 for Kelly.

This result made a playoff for third place, between Kelly and Mosconi, necessary, and it will be played this afternoon, with Rudolph meeting Caras in the final game, this evening. If Caras should win, the final playoff for the title will be staged tomorrow evening.

Another pair of surprise results developed in the afternoon, settling the six lower places in the standing. In the first, the veteran Frank Taberski scored over Marcel Camp, 125 to 117, placing in a tie on games, but Camp had more points, and took eighth place, with Taberski at nine, both passing Joseph Procita, who went into tenth place. The game went 21 innings, and the high runs were Taberski 33 and Camp 21. Then Pasquale Natalie took sixth place, passing Allen, by defeating William Mosconi in a still longer battle of 31 innings, 125 to 103. Both made runs of 26.

## Harvard Club Squash Team Wins N. Y. Title

*By a Staff Correspondent*

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Harvard Club, after a lapse of a year, has once more captured the Metropolitan squash racquets team championship, won last season by Princeton Club for the first time. In the final round of the series, played yesterday, it defeated University Club, which had won all of its games up to this round, as had the new champions, by the odd match, 3 to 2.

The return of Beekman Pool, former national champion, and the regular play of Robert Grant 3rd, the ranking player last season, accounted for the victory. Yesterday, Pool and Grant won the first two matches of the day, the former defeating Darwin P. Kingsley, in four games, while Grant was victor over the former Canadian star, Herbert D. Lancaster, also in four games. The clinching victory went to A. G. Thacher Jr., at the foot of the list, who defeated Frederick B. Alexander Jr., in straight games, though the last required extra points. Winners for University Club were Elliott D. Pratt, and D. B. McElroy, who defeated the two new members of the team, G. H. Hartford and Donald M. Frame, five games and four games.

## Creavy Jumps Into Lead

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 21 (AP)—A smartly played round of 65, that slashed three strokes from par figures, jumped Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y., into the early lead yesterday in the annual $5000 British colonial open golf tournament. Creavy's spurt pushed him past Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., winner of the $2500 top prize in the Miami Biltmore open this week, whose card was 67. With Smith in second place was Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., who had six threes and three fours for 30 on the par 34 out nine, only to slip slightly coming home.

## Neyland May Leave Army

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20 (AP)—Although University of Tennessee officials have not made an official announcement regarding the return of Maj. Robert Neyland as head coach, it was said here last night that the new decision against permitting army officers to hold coaching positions would not prevent Neyland from accepting the Tennessee contract. Neyland has previously announced that if he returned to coaching duties he would retire from the army. Neyland wired acceptance of a five-year contract last Friday. He became eligible for retirement Dec. 14.

## Select Rose Bowl Officials

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20 (AP)—Bob Morris of Seattle, veteran far western official, was named yesterday to referee the Southern Methodist - Stanford football game on New Year's Day. Other arbiters chosen for the Rose Bowl contest are: Umpire, Harry Viner of Houston, Texas; linesman, Tom Fitzpatrick, Oakland; field judge, Abe Curtis, Fort Worth, Texas.

## Russian Claims Record

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—A new world record for the 100-meter breast-stroke swim was claimed today for the Russian, Boichenko, a former sailor. Boichenko was clocked in 1m. 8s. for the distance.

# Big Delegation Of Foreign Stars May Enter in U. S. Meets

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—If the plans of the Amateur Athletic Union are successful, the "Olympic year" in track and field will open with the visit of a big delegation of foreign stars to the United States for the winter indoor meets.

The A. A. U. has invited 12 athletes from seven nations to compete in the major indoor events in February and March, the Millrose, Knights of Columbus, New York A. C., and United States championship events, in New York and the Boston A. A. games.

Invitations were sent to several stars whose feats are well known in this country, including Luigi Beccali, winner of the Olympic 1500-meter title in 1932, and Lauri Lehtinen of Finland, world record holder at 5000 meters.

Jack Lovelock, New Zealand miler, who defeated the American aces, Glenn Cunningham and Bill Bonthron, last spring, has declined to take time from his duties in London.

Others invited to make the visit were Stanley Wooderson, twice conqueror of Lovelock; Shuhei Nishida, a pole vaulter, and Ryutoku Yeskoka, sprinter of Japan; Mario Lanzi, half miler, and Umberto Cerratti, two miler, of Italy; Lauri Virtanen, Olympic place winner at 10,000 meters, and Kalevi Katkos, high jumper, of Finland, and Frederick Schaumberg, of Germany, and Kasimir Kucharski, of Poland, both half milers.

# Purdue Squash Team Plans Eastern Trip

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Purdue's squash racquets squad, which made a clean sweep of the first three places in the western intercollegiate championships last season, will invade the East during the holidays to meet four outstanding collegiate and club combinations, it was announced here recently by Coach Mert Clevett. The schedule for the eastern jaunt follows:

Dec. 28—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 29—Merion Cricket Club at Philadelphia; 30—Princeton at Philadelphia; 31—Yale at Yale Club, New York City.

The Boilermakers will launch the season with a virtually new combination built around Capt. Jack Noll, of Altoona, Penna., who placed second in the western championships last year, and are fully aware of the fact that they will face a vastly different brand of squash in the East from the type they have been facing. Coach Clevett entertains no false hopes of victories, but expects the trip to be of great value from the experience standpoint.

In addition to Capt. Noll, the Boilermakers who are expected to make the trip include John Lucek, Cleveland, Ohio; Ray Ulrey, West Lafayette, and F. E. Fields, Kokomo. The choice for the fifth man on the team lies between Bob Tzucker of Lafayette, and Morris Wakefield of Louisville, Ky.

According to present plans, the squash team, accompanied by Coach Clevett, will leave here by automobile on Dec. 26, and return before the end of the holidays.

## Baker's Stick Is Trophy

*By a Staff Correspondent*

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—One of the classics of American ice hockey, the annual match between St. Paul's School, Concord, and the Princeton University freshmen, has a new trophy. A hockey stick used by Hobey Baker, who played on both teams in his time, and was the sponsor for the initial match, was given yesterday at Madison Square Garden, on the occasion of the twenty-second renewal of the game. Suitably inscribed, it will be a perpetual trophy for the match. The freshmen, with a powerful team, played fine hockey, and won by a score of 4 to 1, before an audience that included fathers and even grandfathers of the players, old St. Paul graduates, who have followed the game since its first introduction into the United States almost 50 years ago.

## Delve Into Controversy

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 21 (AP)—Two official groups delved into the Meanwell-Spears controversy which has kept the University of Wisconsin campus in turmoil more than a week, but a communiqué of "progress" was the only concrete development yesterday. An announcement by the board of regents stated the University Athletic Board would have definite recommendations to make, but did not disclose when or what.

## Dietz Awarded Trophy

WALLA WALLA, Wash. (AP)—Alex Dietz of Walla Walla has been awarded the Niles Trophy, annually voted the Whitman College football player regarded by students, athletic directors and athletic committee of the board of overseers as the most brilliant. Dietz captained the 1935 team and is a junior. Captaincy of the 1936 squad went to Howard Barnes of Touchet, right tackle, also a third-year man. He was chosen by the vote of 17 lettermen.

## Capablanca Challenges

MADRID, Dec. 21 (AP)—Jose Capablanca, chess expert, said yesterday he had drafted a challenge to Dr. Euwe of Amsterdam, who recently won the world's title from Dr. Alexander Alekhine, offering to meet the champion on the latter's terms. Capablanca is the Cuban commercial attaché for Europe.

# Terrier Hockey Mentor Faces A Rebuilding Task

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Coach Wayland Vaughan of the Boston University varsity hockey team is faced this season with a herculean rebuilding task. With the entire first team of last season graduated, the Terrior mentor has been experimenting with a group of sophomores and holdover players from the 1934-35 outfit and at the moment prospects for a successful campaign are only fair.

The Boston University sextet has played three games to date. It opened against Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Dec. 3 and registered an overtime victory, 6 to 5. On Dec. 14, Vaughan's boys dropped a close battle to Princeton on the latter's ice, 5 to 4. Three days later the Terriers were swamped by Harvard's varsity sextet, probably one of the strongest in the country, by a 12-to-1 score.

For the past two seasons the Terriers have earned the right to be called the small college champions of New England. Vaughan's first last year was undoubtedly one of the best in B. U. history. The second-string players of this team are available now, but if Vaughan carries out his present plans, this group will again be second-stringers, substituting for a forward line of promising sophomores.

### Desrosiers Outstanding

The outstanding player on Vaughan's starting line of sophomores is Gerry Desrosiers, a fast skater, smart stick-handler and hard shot. The former Cambridge Latin School star is a right wing. For team mates on this line Desrosiers has Al Woodward, former Natick High star at left wing, and Al Carvelli of Newton at center. This line has been a bright spot in the three early games.

Vaughan's second line includes Capt. Dexter Wesson at right wing, Russell at center and Tom Tartigan at left wing. This line has shown plenty of hustle, but it lacks the natural ability of the sophomore men. Other forward spares are Joe Donahue, Bob Kelly and Bill Hauser. The first named is a veteran, while Kelly and Hauser are sophomores.

Lack of first-class reserve material at every position is seriously handicapping the Terrier coach.

### James at Defense

Boston University's starting defense at the moment is Herb James, one of last year's reserves, and George Hoar, a sophomore. This pair stood up well against M. I. T. and Princeton, but went to pieces against the powerful Crimson varsity attack. Hoar gives promise of developing into a star. James is an improved player over last year. Neil Powell and Carl Engbert are the spare defensemen.

The biggest hole in the B. U. defense, however, appears to be in goal. Sid Borofsky has guarded the nets and although he has much to learn, should be valuable before the season is far advanced.

After the Christmas vacation period, the Terriers return to the ice Jan. 7 for a game with Brown University at the Boston Arena. Three nights later they tackle Boston College. Yale is booked for Jan. 15 at New Haven. On Jan. 28 the New Hampshire varsity meets the Terriers at the Arena.

The remainder of the schedule is as follows: Feb. 4, Boston College; 8, Army at West Point; 12, New Hampshire at Durham; 14, pending; 18, M. I. T.; 22, Dartmouth at Hanover; 28, Brown at Providence.

# Army Officers Must Not Coach Civilians

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Gridiron warriors of the future will have to get their battle orders from civilians. Active army officers will not be permitted to be football mentors, except at West Point.

A War Department command effective Jan. 1, bars officers from engaging to act as coaches of civilian universities.

Current agreements under which Capt. Lawrence M. (Biff) Jones is coach at Oklahoma University and Maj. Ralph Sasse, at Mississippi State, are not affected, but they cannot renew contracts.

Shortage of officer personnel is said to have prompted the order, which forces officers to confine their activities to military functions when they are assigned to R. O. T. C. units at schools.

The order is understood to bar officers from even assisting in athletic instruction on a part-time, voluntary basis if this interferes with the regular military instruction work.

General Malin Craig, chief of staff, is said to believe that officers doing college duty have given too much time to athletics.

Maj. Robert Neyland, a successful coach, recently returned to army duty after serving as football mentor at the University of Tennessee. He is at the Canal Zone garrison.

## Marshall Will Not Defend

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Frank J. Marshall, chess champion of the United States for the past 26 years, announced last night he would not defend his title in the National Chess Federation tournament next February in New York. Marshall acquired his title in match play, but in a letter to M. S. Kuhns of Chicago, federation president, he said tournament play was more desirable. Marshall defended his title only once—against Edward Lasker of New York in 1923. Samuel Reshevsky of New York is favored to win the championship.

## Davidson Wins at Pinehurst

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 20 (AP)—R. P. Davidson of Cooperstown, N. Y., runnerup in the recent Carolina golf tournament, yesterday won the season members' championship of the Pinehurst Country Club, carding 161 for the 36 holes. F. C. Robertson of New York was second with 165. E. C. Frost of Augusta, Maine, was low net scorer with 192 gross for 144.

## Argentine Olympic Fund

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 21—Two hundred thousand pesos will be at the disposal of the Argentine Olympic Committee for sending a team to the Olympic Games in Berlin. This sum has been set aside by the Argentine Government for this purpose.

## Underwood Leads Nine

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Dec. 20 (AP)—Marty Underwood of Ryan, Iowa, outfielder, has been elected captain of the University of Iowa's 1936 baseball team.

## Amateur Hockey Result

Sea Gulls 3, N. Y. Rovers 2.

# Southwest Slows Pace of Gridiron Game at Meeting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 21—An attitude of conservatism toward college athletics and a view of slowing the pace of football to strengthen other sports was taken by members of the Southwest Athletic Conference at their annual winter meeting here last week.

The question of legalizing financial aid to athletes by the employment of athletic scholarships and other methods did not arise at the meeting. This was taken to indicate, however, that the Southwest Conference frowns upon any method of subsidization. It had been reported that the Conference would discuss a plan similar to that passed by the Southeastern Conference. Before the meeting, W. E. Mezenthin of the University of Texas, vice-president of the organization, and Dr. John S. McIntosh of Southern Methodist University announced they were in favor of some sort of financial aid plan.

Baseball was restored to its former status by the Southwest Conference officials as Southern Methodist University and Rice Institute returned to the diamond competition. For the past two seasons only four colleges have been members of the baseball loop. In 1936, the University of Arkansas will be the only college that will not compete in baseball. The Razorbacks have never competed in baseball.

In line with the move to bring back baseball, the Southwest officials voted to require each college to play 15 Conference games a season, three with each of the five rivals.

Football games for Southwest teams were limited to 10 a season by the officials. All except two colleges played more than 10 games in 1935. Texas and Texas A. & M. played 10 contests each; Baylor, Arkansas and Rice, 11; Southern Methodist and Texas Christian, 12. The new rule, however, does not place any restrictions on accepting major post-season games such as participating in the Rose Bowl or the Sugar Bowl.

To stimulate interest in basketball, the Conference voted to allow freshmen basketball teams to play eight games with other freshmen cage teams in the Conference.

Champions of 1935 were formally announced. They were as follows: Basketball — Arkansas, Southern Methodist and Rice, tie. Track—Texas. Baseball—Texas. Tennis—Rice (singles) and Texas (doubles). Golf—Texas (individual and team). Swimming—Texas. Cross-country—Texas. Football—Southern Methodist.

# Donald Leavens Is Seeded Number One In Junior Tennis

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Eighty-five juniors and 69 boys, the former under 18 and the latter under 15 on Jan. 1, 1935, will compete in the national junior and boys' indoor championship singles, according to the draw made yesterday at the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Donald Leavens of Milwaukee and Northwestern University, Chicago, tops the list of juniors, while Isadore Bellis of Central High School, Philadelphia, is seeded first among the boys.

Following Leavens, who is at the top of the junior draw, with a bye, are his home and college mate, Marvin Wachman, at the top of the lower half, Melvin E. Lapman, a local schoolboy, Alfred L. Jarvis, Williams College; David Corson, Roselle, N. J.; Robert L. Madden, University of Pittsburgh; Jack Totten, Paterson, N. J.; Charles Mattman, Trinity School, New York; Peter Lauck and William Winslow Jr., both of Lawrenceville School. Lapman, Lauck, Corson and Mattman are in the upper half with Leavens, while Wachman, Jarvis, Winslow, Madden and Totten are in the lower half. Wachman, Mattman, Winslow and Madden are in the first round, the others having byes.

The boys seeded after Bellis are Joseph Fushback, a local schoolboy, entered from the Riverview Club of the Bronx, William Umbstaeter, Newton High School; Alter Milberg, James Madison High School; Alan Fleming, East Orange High School; Christian Gide, New York City; Melvin Schwartzman, Polytechnic Prep, Brooklyn; and Don Buffington of Scarsborough School.

Play will begin for the boys at 10 sharp on Thursday morning, Dec. 26, with the first-round matches on the Seventh Regiment Armory courts, the scene of the tournament, with the juniors starting play at 1. The committee announced that a vigorous effort will be made to complete the first and second rounds that day, to bring the survivors down to 32 in each group. The doubles will start on Friday afternoon, the draw for both being made Thursday afternoon at the armory.

# *New-Fangled Yule Tree Shunned by Roosevelt*

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—There will be two Christmas trees in the White House this year because the President insists on the fragrance of hot spruce.

Dressed in modernistic spangles, all white and silver, the "official" tree will stand in the East Room and will be lighted by electricity. Upstairs, sparkling with colored balls, will be the President's choice, a tree lighted by old-fashioned, glimmering wax candles. Both will be chemically fire-proofed.

## International Hockey League

**Eastern Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Syracuse | 9 | 1 | 3 | 54 | 33 | 19 |
| London | 8 | 1 | 5 | 29 | 23 | 16 |
| Buffalo | 5 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 28 | 12 |
| Rochester | 2 | 0 | 11 | 30 | 48 | 4 |
| **Western Division** | | | | | | |
| Detroit | 10 | 2 | 3 | 52 | 31 | 22 |
| Cleveland | 8 | 0 | 7 | 38 | 41 | 16 |
| Windsor | 5 | 4 | 7 | 38 | 42 | 13 |
| Pittsburgh | 5 | 0 | 10 | 41 | 63 | 10 |

Results Dec. 20

Pittsburgh 6, Rochester 5.
Windsor 0, London 0.

## College Chess Result

Seth Low 3, Columbia 1.

# Sporting Around the Hub

## Shore Returns to Game and Cubs Play in Garden Sunday

EDDIE SHORE, Boston Bruins captain and the National Hockey League's greatest defense star, will return to the Boston lineup tomorrow night when the Bruins play the New York Rangers in New York, the game the first of a two-game home-and-home series, with the second game scheduled for the Boston Garden on Christmas night.

Originally, Shore was not to return to the game until the Christmas night meeting here with these same Rangers. The importance of the New York games, however, and the improvement in his injured back, warranted officials listening to Shore's pleas and he will join the team in New York tomorrow.

The Boston Cubs have been assured of two experienced and potentially good scoring lines for their Boston Garden game tomorrow night with the Springfield Indians by the return of Bob Blake, promising young left winger, from the Bruins.

Hampered by mishaps and necessary replacements on the Bruins which have taken first Phil Besler and then Blake from the Cubs, the young Bruins have had their troubles gaining ground in the Can-Am League. With Blake back, however, the team has the two best lines which have operated in recent years.

★ ★ ★

**Cub Fans Expecting Scores**—Manager Fred Hitchman intends to keep Bobby Bauer at right wing, Gene Carrigan at center and Red Jackson at left wing in his first line, and Blake will play the second-line left wing, with Phil Hergesheimer at center and Phil Besler at right wing. Porky Dumart, Hal Johnson and Walter Harnott will play the third line.

Bruin Cubs in their last three starts have played better hockey than in any other similar stretch. They looked their best of the year when they turned back the Philadelphia Ramblers on Saturday last, and they dropped a one-goal decision to the same Ramblers in Philadelphia Wednesday. Playing the next night at the Garden against New Haven, Cubs obviously were tired, but managed to hold the Eagles to a 1-1 tie.

The Indians and New Haven are the main rivals of the Cubs now, the former being 2½ games in front of the Cubs in the third-place position, and Cubs have a fine chance to gain ground this week end because the teams meet in Springfield tonight as well as at the Garden tomorrow. The Sunday night games which the Cubs have played here this season have been most popular and, with Blake back, the Cubs fans expect to see the first two lines do some scoring.

★ ★ ★

**Hope for First Road Victory**—With Shore back in action, the Bruins, going at a fine clip, hope to win their first road game of the year against the Rangers, whom they have met twice before this season. The Rangers won a 1-0 game in New York and Bruins won a 2-0 game here in Boston, both contests among the most interesting games played by either team this year.

With Bob Blake returned to the Cubs, Bruins will use Jerry Shannon at left wing in the second line, and Eddie Finnigan, newly acquired from the New York Americans by way of Rochester of the International League, on left wing in the third line. Finnigan did a nice job in Toronto, playing a strong defensive wing.

Bruins will return to Boston immediately after the game tomorrow night and will have a couple of Garden practices before the Christmas Night game with the Rangers. The Bruins management, realizing that just a bit more scoring power will make the Bruins a real Stanley Cup contender, continue to burn the wires in an effort to add strength, but so far has been unsuccessful in getting the players wanted.

★ ★ ★

**Braves Have $200,000**—Bob Quinn, new general manager of the Braves, announced yesterday that at least $200,000 has been raised as working capital for the reorganized baseball club. Quinn will take formal possession of the bankrupt club's franchise from the National League at a special meeting of the club's old stockholders, which is to be held in the Copley Plaza on Dec. 31. The old group of minority stockholders lost their equity in the club when the franchise was surrendered to the league, but Charles F. Adams, Quinn's chief backer, has announced that those stockholders will be given first chance to purchase new stock at the reorganization meeting.

★ ★ ★

**Here and There**—Dartmouth's hockey team, led by Capt. Paul Guibord, a Melrose boy, carried too much speed for Boston College last night in the Arena and won, 3 to 0. . . . Tonight, Dartmouth faces Northeastern's hockey players in the Arena. . . . Harvard defeated Brown at hockey in Providence last night, 3 to 0. . . . Harvard's basketball team did not do so well at Ithaca, N. Y., bowing to Cornell, 41 to 33. . . . Commodore deB. Boardman has been nominated for re-election as senior flag officer of the Corinthian Yacht Club. . . . Massachusetts Technology won its basketball game with Massachusetts State College last night at Tech, 31 to 30. . . . A. M. Sonnabond of the Harvard Club advanced in the Middlesex Bowl squash rackuets tourney yesterday, when he defeated W. Holden, University Club star, in five games.


## Where to Dine

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500 SEATS AT LESS THAN $1.00

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Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:40
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## Christmas Eve With The O'Sheas

THE O'SHEAS began to arrive at the old home ranch on the plateau two days before Christmas. Young Eric came first, riding down from his sheep cabin up the Thunder River basin. There were little icicles on his hairy chaps when he came stamping across the porch one night, but he wouldn't have his own supper until he had bedded down his buckskin mare in the big barn.

Uncle Dan O'Shea tried to drive down from the Blue Meadows country over the mountain, but his car got stuck in the deep snowdrifts and we had to pull him out with a team up by the Fifty-three Mile. His wife, bundled in an eider-down quilt, with two hot water bottles at her feet, said it served Dan right for trying to show off his new car to the family when he could have driven a cutter. A cutter used to be good enough for the O'Sheas in the old days, Mrs. Dan said.

Harold O'Shea, who married one of the pretty March girls from Spring Ridge, came down in a bobsled and brought five turkeys with him, all ready for the oven. Their two little boys were so swathed in extra coats and scarves that their arms hung out at an angle from their sides, and we couldn't see anything of their faces but their eyes and tiny red noses.

* * *

AUNT OLIVE, WHO lives by herself in Coldstream, came up on the train and the train was late on account of a snow slide. We had to wait for her until three o'clock in the morning in Willie Humphries' store, which has about it a grand, immemorial smell of coal oil and sugared biscuits and cheese and buckskin moccasins. When Aunt Olive got off the train, she was carrying a cage which she had carefully wrapped up in a blue shawl to keep the canary warm. She said there was no one in Coldstream she could trust him with over Christmas.

"And watch that box," she said to Michael. "Never mind what's in it. Don't jiggle it, that's all."

As if everybody didn't know that she had brought, as usual, about twenty pounds of her plum pudding and black, rich, sticky Christmas cake—her twin secrets and one of the chief glories of the O'Sheas.

* * *

BY THE DAY before Christmas the old ranch house was filled with four generations of O'Sheas from all over the Dry Belt and the Coast beyond. Every bedroom was occupied, three little boys were snug on a mattress in the garret, and Eric slept in the hayloft, where he could keep an eye on the buckskin mare.

Granny O'Shea sat erect in her high-backed chair before the huge stone fireplace like a queen. She was waiting to see her first great-grandchild. When they brought him in—the baby son of Margaret O'Shea, who married one of the Burtons of Canoe Creek—Granny held him in her arms for a long time without saying anything, just looking into the fire.

Finally she said she couldn't see that the baby was an O'Shea at all, but admitted later that it had its great-grandfather's mouth. The faded photograph of Great-Grandpa O'Shea over the mantel shelf showed a man with a jungle of black whiskers and no mouth visible at all.

"Teach this one," Granny said to Margaret, "to know cattle and love horses."

* * *

THE DAY BEFORE Christmas we brought in the tree. It is an ancient ceremony, scrupulously observed through nearly seventy years. Eric carried Granny out to the cutter, wrapped in innumerable blankets, and the rest of us trudged across the range on foot to the woods. Granny selected the tree, a round, well-shaped fir, and we pulled it home over the snow, everybody holding the long rope. It was set up in a corner of the living-room. In the evening we hung it with shiny decorations and long strings of corn, newly popped over the fire.

Meanwhile gigantic preparations were under way in the vast kitchen over the stove which is the size of a small locomotive. Aunt Olive insisted on making the dressing for the turkeys herself. She confessed to Michael's wife that she didn't think her plum puddings were up to standard; but, as she always says this, to create a kind of stage effect, a grand climax, no one took it seriously.

Then there were the mince tarts to be baked and the candies to be made for the Indian children of the Three Horse Mountain Reservation. A careful census in advance had showed seventeen Indian children, but you could count on that many again, as all the relatives of the Three Horse tribe would come from miles around to call on the O'Sheas Christmas Eve.

* * *

Exactly forty-three arrived, with their parents, in sleighs and on horseback, and sat on benches about the kitchen, wide-eyed, without a word, the squaws giggling. To each of the children Michael's wife gave a tissue paper parcel, done up with red ribbon and containing a mince-tart, an orange, an apple, some candies and a ten-cent toy. For all the parents—friends of long standing on the plateau—she had bought some trifle on her last trip to the coast—a fancy belt for old Joe Paul, a pair of woolly slippers for his wife, a brooch with a hundred imitation diamonds for Annie Luke, who lives by herself at the edge of the village. Annie wrapped it carefully in a red handkerchief and tied it to the horn of her saddle, clucking to herself with delight.

The Three Horse tribe and their relatives went down the road laughing and singing—a strange procession of sleighs and saddle horses, three children to the horse. When they had gone, we found a brown paper package on the kitchen table. It contained a pair of moccasins gaily beaded and a pair of buckskin gloves with yellow fringes, beautifully made by Andy Paul's wife. They fitted Michael's wife perfectly.

* * *

NOW THAT THE O'Sheas were alone, the lights were blown out until the open fire threw strange moving shadows on the ceiling. As she has done these many years, Granny told us again the old, old story of the plateau.

"My father stopped our wagon right here, where the house stands now," Granny said. "It was fall—the fall of '62, and the poplars were all yellow everywhere. My father looked over the plateau and right then he knew it was the place he was looking for. So we stayed. We had only four horses then and five beef animals and a few tools and the winter coming on. But we managed—"

After Granny had finished and sat looking into the fire again, we stood around Michael's wife at the piano. She played the old Christmas carols and we sang them together, children and grown-ups. Outside the moon shone on the broad, rolling sweep of the range, where the snow lay white and crisp and even.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

THE HARBOR OF CLOVELLY, DEVONSHIRE, AT LOW TIDE

ALL the world knows the steep, stepped, main way of Clovelly—more of a straggle than a street—with its pannier donkeys leisurely sampling the produce of cottage window boxes, or clicking their neat little hoofs on the well-worn cobbles as they make their way up and down and up again. If the world has not actually visited the place, it has seen it many and many a time pictured forth on post cards, or heard it described in detail by Devonshire enthusiasts, until the mere mention of the little village conjures up steps, and cobbles, and donkeys, and nothing else.

But there is a harbor at Clovelly, a little bent harbor that, in the opinion of many, is of far greater interest than all the rest of the place put together. Its rough shore is paved by the hand of the sea, and a lively mirror of water duplicates the old inn and still older cottages. There is a vigorous smell of fresh, salty things, mixed with the rich scent of the hillside; there is a tangle of nets and ropes, and of sunshine and shadow; and the sound of pebbles cracking one against another. There is a profusion of color, too, painted doors and windows, weather-tinted roofs, weather-stained sails, and brightly-painted boats. When the tide is low, the boats lie on their sides well up the beach, securely roped and chained lest the lure of the tide prove too much for them.

When the last of the visitors leaves for home, and winter sets its hand on land and sea, Clovelly is no longer a picture post card place; it is a strong little Old World fishing port, and its heart is the harbor.

## White Symphony

IT WAS the white chrysanthemums, blooming against the old white house, which suddenly reminded me—a little house in a tiny village in northern Essex.

The thatched roof was part of the picture, too. It fell down, rather untidily, almost to the top of the door and in the two front windows bloomed stiff red geraniums, one to each plant. The weathered oak door sagged on its ancient hinges; a gray goat and its white kid were tethered near by, and there by the doorstep was the whitest white I had ever seen, a prolific bush of chrysanthemums.

Above the house there was a rift of white clouds, and against it plovers were fluttering in a dance of black wings. But the flowers were far whiter than the clouds. If they had been etched against the old black door, I should have said they were white by contrast; but no, set against white clouds, a white house, and with a snowy little goat cropping beside them, they were still much whiter—like a sudden peal of silvery bells, they clamored for attention as nothing scarlet could have done.

The children were dancing beside me, one hanging on to either hand, telling each other wondering tales about the day's doings. It was just before teatime, in that quiet moment of the day when the light is hovering on the edge of the horizon, still clear and bright, like a caller pivoting to the edge of her chair, indicating her intention to depart.

I did not draw the children's attention to the flowers. Yet: "Look at the white chrysanthemums," they said, in a breath, quietly. There was something like awe in their voices; for the beauty of those simple flowers had captivated them.

While they leaned on the fence to look, my thought slipped back to my first remembrance of white. It was my mother's white muslin dress, and I was seven. We always begged her to wear her muslin on Sunday afternoons, without in the least realizing why, except that it gave us vast satisfaction. Now I recalled the picture clearly: my mother in her white dress, her chestnut curls glinting above it, the grass and flowers of the garden framing her. We used to finger the crisp whiteness of the muslin as children do, liking to touch anything beautiful; but I never realized its loveliness until I saw the chrysanthemums.

I had always loved the whiteness of paper before it is written upon and a white rose in a jade vase, but for years the mystery of white had been awaiting an explanation, ever since the muslin dress had dissolved with the passing of time. Now I understood it better—the beauty of white—simple, cool, meek—no color, and yet all colors.

D. D.

## Herb Garden in Winter

IT IS winter, and the short-lived and silent day has come to an end over the great landscape of snow, closing at sundown with a sky of frozen pink and channels of clearest green; now clouds and the night make together a greater silence and dark; and snow has again begun to fall. Within the house the lamps are lit, each filled to its brim against the long usage of the hours, and the little parlour is comfortable with yellow light and a wood-stove's fragrant warmth. It is yellow birch which burns in that sable bastille, yellow birch which kindles so readily and whose bright flames send up from chimneys so unmistakable a smoke. And still it snows, falling through the pitch-black and windless night, feathering over the uneven footing of the shoveled paths, ridging twig and branch anew, and deepening the white levels of the lake.

Where the great Basils stood, and the Lavender was put to have its share of the sun, is now all under a good three feet of snow. No longer the wild, beautiful cries of the loon, on unsettled, rainy days prophesying still more rain; the crows are with us only when it thaws. Jays, who are not often seen or heard here in summer, are now the most familiar birds, coming to the doors of barns for seeds of fodder which have been shaken from the lofts down upon the snow, and taking to the fence like sparrows when the farm cats pass. The partridges, too, are foraging. There are lilacs by the shed, and late yesterday afternoon, almost at nightfall, as I chanced to pass the huge, frozen bushes on my way to the spring, six of the birds broke from them in a commotion of winged sound, and vanished as if by magic into the last of sunset and the luminous darkness on the fields.

A winter evening is the best of times to muse on plans for a garden, for like Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, gardening is then carried on "under the similitude of a dream." The things we mean to have stand as we mean to have them, thrifty, beautiful, and a pretty tribute to our skill as gardeners; the things we have had, successes and less-than-successes, are something to go on from, are a part of garden history and our lives. On the table, tumbled over the books, on the floor beside the chair, are an armful of the herb-garden plans, catalogues, letters, left-overs, seed packets, garden notes and general ambitions, and the aromatic scent of herb seeds is already in the lamplit air. . . .

But it grows late, half the household is already abed, the clock pipes its cheerful cuckoo call over a faint whirr of weights descending, the hour is at hand to give the house over to darkness and the winter night. Now shall the billet of oak be thrust into the stove, all night long to feed a little glow of gnawing flame and keep the core of the house human and warm, the lamps turned down and quenched, the doors secured, and the last hand light carried through the darkened rooms past the silent and familiar things. It has stopped snowing. The north has cleared, and beyond the window of a passage the pole burns blue and cold, touching with the light of stars and space the garden in its drifts and the snow pressed like a wave against the wall. And so to bed, taking with me to their cupboard under the stair the lists, the letters, and the seeds, hearing in their dry rustle and slide the promise of a garden.—HENRY BESTON, in "Herbs and the Earth." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

## Friede und Wohlwollen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE eng doch Wohlwollen und Friede in allen menschlichen Angelegenheiten miteinander verknüpft sind! Im bescheidensten Unternehmen eines einzelnen oder eines Geschäfts oder bei der größten nationalen oder internationalen Bemühung sind wir beständig Zeuge der Tatsache, daß befriedigender Friede und Wohlstand nicht erreicht werden können ohne die wichtigste Bedingung: Wohlwollen, oder mit andern Worten, ohne daß wir unseren Mitmenschen von ganzem Herzen Gutes wünschen.

Denken wir einen Augenblick über den Ursprung des Satzes nach: „Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen"! Haben wir alle nicht von jener freudigen Begebenheit gelesen, als der Engel den Hirten, die des Nachts ihre Herde hüteten, „große Freude" und die Geburt Jesu verkündigte? Und diese frohe Botschaft war in der Tat Anlaß zu großer Freude; denn es war die Botschaft vom Kommen „eines Heilandes, welcher ist Christus, der Herr". Und dann erschien „die Menge der himmlischen Heerscharen, die lobten Gott und sprachen: Ehre sei Gott in der Höhe und Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen" (Luk. 2, 10. 11. 13. 14).

Das war der Erlöser, der die Kranken heilen, die Toten auferwecken, die Sünder erretten, die Niedergeschlagenen aufrichten und alle Menschen durch das Evangelium der Liebe vereinigen sollte, indem er ihnen des Menschen wahre Beziehung zu Gott, der göttlichen Liebe, zeigte. Was für eine herrliche Lebensaufgabe des Friedens und des Wohlwollens—die Menschheit von dem Joch der Knechtschaft unter Furcht-, Sünden- und Haßannahmen durch das Verständnis der Allheit Gottes und der unzertrennlichen Einheit des Menschen mit Gott zu befreien! Das einzige Schwert, das Christus Jesus in diesem Kampf gegen das Böse je gebrauchte, war sein Verständnis der Wirklichkeit und der Allheit der göttlichen Liebe, das zu allen Zeiten den Beweis der völligen Machtlosigkeit und der Unwirklichkeit alles Bösen und alles Leidens zur Folge hatte.

Und wie verhält es sich mit dieser Botschaft des Friedens und Wohlwollens heute? Wirkte die Wahrheit beim Heilen und Erlösen der Menschen vom Bösen nur für diejenigen, die mit Jesus oder seinen Jüngern verkehrten? Sicher nicht. Sagte der Meister nicht (Joh. 14, 12): „Wer an mich glaubt, der wird die Werke auch tun, die ich tue"? Offenbar müssen wir also verstehen lernen, was der Friede und das Wohlwollen, die Jesu Werke veranlaßten, wirklich bedeuten, wenn auch wir Heilung und Frieden erleben wollen.

Dieses Verständnis gewinnen wir heute durch die Christliche Wissenschaft. Durch ihre göttlich eingegebenen Lehren verstehen wir, daß es nur einen Gott, den göttlichen Vater-Mutter-Gott, gibt, und daß der Mensch zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis, geistig und vollkommen geschaffen ist. Wohlwollen bedeutet in Wirklichkeit Gottes Wohlwollen für alle Seine Kinder. Dieses Wohlwollen Gottes schließt keine falschen Annahmen wie Krankheit, Furcht, Sünde, Haß oder Rache in sich, sondern verleiht dem Menschen in reichem Maße Gesundheit, Freudigkeit, Reinheit, Frieden und Herzensgüte. Das ist die Botschaft der Ermutigung, die die Christliche Wissenschaft der Welt heute gibt, dieselbe Engelsbotschaft des Friedens und Wohlwollens, die der Welt vor neunzehn Jahrhunderten gegeben wurde. Sie führt zur Erkenntnis der Allgegenwart und Allmacht Gottes und der daraus folgenden Unwirklichkeit und Machtlosigkeit alles Bösen. Auf Seite 45 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Ehre sei Gott und Friede den ringenden Herzen! Christus hat den Stein von der Tür menschlicher Hoffnung und menschlichen Glaubens abgewälzt und hat sie durch die Offenbarung und Demonstration des Lebens in Gott zu der Möglichkeit des Einsseins mit der geistigen Idee des Menschen und seinem göttlichen Prinzip, Liebe, emporgehoben".

Diese zu jedem einzelnen Bewußtsein kommende Offenbarung von des Menschen gegenwärtigem Einssein mit der göttlichen Liebe bringt dem leidenden Herzen unvermeidlich Frieden und Freiheit und stellt unter den Menschen Wohlwollen wieder her. Was für eine Grundlage hätten Haß und Krieg in dieser klaren Erkenntnis der Allgegenwart der göttlichen Liebe? Das materielle Machtgelüste und die Habgier, die zu diesen gottunähnlichen Zuständen führen, vergehen vor dem unerschütterlichen Verständnis dessen, der weiß, daß das Gute nur von Gott kommt, und daß jedermann Gutes in unbeschränktem Maße besitzt und widerspiegelt, weil Gott, das Gute, unendlich ist.

Das geistige Verständnis des wahren Seins des Menschen, das immer eins ist mit der göttlichen Liebe, ist die neu-alte Botschaft „Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen", die die Christliche Wissenschaft der ganzen Welt bringt. Auf Seite 185 in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" lesen wir: „Der Friede der Liebe ist verkündigt, und das Schwert des Geistes ist gezogen, und es wird nicht eher wieder in die Scheide gesteckt, als bis die Wahrheit siegreich über die ganze Erde herrschen wird. Die Wahrheit, das Leben und die Liebe sind unbesiegbar, wo sie auch gedacht, gefühlt, gesprochen oder geschrieben werden—auf der Kanzel, vor Gericht, auf der Straße oder in unserem Heim. Sie sind die nie zu besiegenden Sieger".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## Peace and Good Will

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

HOW closely in all human affairs we find good will allied to peace! In the humblest undertaking of an individual or a business, or in the greatest national or international effort, as we are constantly witnessing, the fact is that satisfactory peace and prosperity cannot be attained without the most important ingredient, good will, or, in other words, the wholehearted desire for the good of our fellow men.

Consider for a moment the origin of the phrase, "On earth peace, good will toward men." Do we not all remember reading of that joyous occasion when to the humble shepherds watching over their flocks by night, the angel, proclaiming "good tidings of great joy," heralded the birth of Jesus? And those wondrous tidings were indeed cause for great rejoicing, because they were tidings of the coming of "a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." And then appeared "a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men" (Luke 2:10, 11, 13, 14).

This was the Saviour whose mission was to heal the sick, raise the dead, save the sinner, bind up the brokenhearted, and unite all men through the gospel of love by showing them man's true relation to God, divine Love. What a glorious lifework of peace and good will—loosing the yoke of bondage to beliefs of fear, sin, and hatred with the understanding of God's allness and of man's inseparable unity with Him! The only sword ever held by Christ Jesus in this warfare against evil was his understanding of the reality and allness of divine Love, which at all times resulted in proving the utter powerlessness and unreality of all evil and suffering.

And what of this message of peace and good will today? Did the efficacy of the truth in healing and saving men from evil exist only for those with whom Jesus or his disciples associated? Indeed, no! Did not the Master say (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also"? Evidently, then, it is for us to understand what the peace and good will which prompted the works of Jesus really mean, if we too would experience healing and peace.

This understanding Christian Science gives us today. Through its inspired teachings we understand that there is one God, the divine Father-Mother, and that man is made in His image and likeness, spiritual and perfect. Good will really means God's will of good for all His children. This good will of God does not include the false beliefs of sickness, fear, sin, hatred, or revenge; but it bestows on man abundant health, happiness, purity, peace, and loving-kindness. This is the message of comfort which Christian Science gives to the world today, the same angelic message of peace and good will which was given to the world nineteen centuries ago. It leads to the realization of God's ever-presence and all-power, and the consequent unreality and powerlessness of all evil. On page 45 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Glory be to God, and peace to the struggling hearts! Christ hath rolled away the stone from the door of human hope and faith, and through the revelation and demonstration of life in God, hath elevated them to possible at-one-ement with the spiritual idea of man and his divine Principle, Love."

This revelation to each individual consciousness of man's present oneness with divine Love, inevitably brings peace and freedom to the suffering heart, and restores good will among men. What foundation would hatred and war have in this clear realization of divine Love's ever-presence? The material desire for power and greed, leading to these ungodlike conditions, vanish before the constant individual understanding that good comes from God alone, and that each one possesses and reflects unlimited good, because God, good, is infinite.

The spiritual understanding of man's true being, ever at one with divine Love, is the new-old message of "on earth peace, good will toward men," which Christian Science brings to the whole world. On page 185 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" we read: "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth. Truth, Life, and Love are formidable, wherever thought, felt, spoken, or written,—in the pulpit, in the court-room, by the wayside, or in our homes. They are the victors never to be vanquished."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

## *Gallant Cycle*

THESE are the things a year may hold—
Silver dawning that burns to gold,
Lilac dusk and moon-swept night,
Shadowed valleys and hills of light.
Winter that yields to the ways of spring,
Summer fields and the lark's low wing,
Here planting and growing and harvest are,
Blue shell of the robin, white peace of a star.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ

## *Diagonals*

TREE

LEANING
along the gale,
the pine, weighed down with snow,
thrusts back a needled bough against
the wind.

LANDSCAPE

Hill-slopes
meet valley roads.
In rock-banked beds of streams
is water flowing gladly to
the sea.

GROUP

Three kings
in flowing robes
have halted by the way
and with uplifted hands point out
a star.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

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Listed Stock Quotations

# Airplane and Oil Issues Features in Strong Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

## Security Market Shows Strength In Short Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The stock market saw signs of Santa Claus today and cheerful, but selective, buying prevailed during the brief session.

Aviation issues, particularly, were in demand and a number of specialties forged ahead. There were many gains of fractions to 3 or more points at the firm close. Transfers approximated 1,050,000 shares.

Although the confusion surrounding foreign affairs still kept some traders on the sidelines, tension seemed to have lessened. A little more interest in American securities from abroad was noted by commission houses with European connections. Trading gained momentum near the finish.

There was a week-end truce in the silver situation, no price being quoted either in London or New York for the bar metal, and a few mining stocks stiffened.

Cotton moved forward moderately and grains were about even most of the time. Bonds exhibited steady tendencies. Foreign exchanges were slightly mixed.

### Aircrafts Prominent

Among the active share performers on the advance were Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright A, Boeing, Wright-Aeronautical, Consolidated Oil, Cluett Peabody, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Chrysler, American Telephone, International Nickel, Socony-Vacuum, Continental Oil and Montgomery Ward. The oils became quite lively toward the end, one block of 15,000 shares of Consolidated Oil changing hands at a small gain.

The growth of dividend declarations continued during the week, 101 favorable disbursements being voted again 90 in the week before. Unfavorable changed numbered only four.

With a week-end truce in the silver situation, brokerage circles watched foreign political developments and domestic economic trends.

While the latest freight car loading figures were not quite up to expectations, early advices on November net operating income of the principal carriers appeared encouraging and prospects for traffic expansion in the forepart of 1936 were said to be hopeful.

Private estimates of automobile production this week indicated that the number of cars and trucks turned out reached a record for the period. The Department of Commerce reported November factory sales of motor vehicles 398,024, compared with 375,021 in October and 83,482 in November last year.

French francs, at the start of foreign exchange dealings, were up 00⅛ of a cent at 6.59¼ cents and sterling was unchanged at $4.93.

### Bond Market Strong

A variety of industrial isues performed strongly in the bond market today.

The general corporate list, including such favorites as second grade rails, was steady but not notably active.

Buyers paid substantially higher prices for loans for Richfield Oil, Shell Union and Radio-Keith-Orpheum.

Fractional improvement was established in obligations of International Telephone, Goodyear, Great Northern, Columbia Gas & Electric, Nickel Plate, Southern Railway, United Drug, Western Union, Baltimore & Ohio and Chile Copper.

United States Governments were steady. Treasury 2⅞s, 3s and 3¼s rose 2-32ds of a point. The 3¼s and Federal Farm Loan 3¼s showed like losses.

Price changes were mixed in the foreign division. French 7½s sold off more than 2 points, but Italian issues showed a moderate recovery.

## Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We would assume an aggressive buying attitude toward the market. The rails, motors, motor accessories would appear to offer the most attractive trading possibilities, with the stocks mentioned participating prominently. The coppers evidently are still under the influence of what is now taking place in silver. However, the group should bear close watching, and we would be prepared to follow any renewed strength and activity in that department. The rail equipments would appear to deserve some consideration; in view of the fact that they more recently have been giving a better than average account of themselves, and look higher.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: A hasty glance over the records of the markets we have been having for say the last couple of decades discloses that from around Christmas to the first of the following year, with one or two exceptions, new lows during that period have not taken place, and this is heartening. Sentiment in Wall Street is hopeful, if hesitant, as the holiday season approaches, and this is about the best way to sum up the situation as it now exists.

W. A. Nash & Co., Boston: From a more general standpoint, considering the background of improved business, low interest rates, and plentiful credit, it would appear that the currently lower quotations for stocks offer a very good opportunity for the acquisition of attractively situated securities for holding into the coming year. Before the end of next month, many favorable annual reports will probably have been published, providing new stimulus for the market.

## Boston Stocks

Dec. 21, 1935

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last Close | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Am Pneumt pf | 2 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 8.75 | Bos & Albany | 118¼ | 118 | 118 | 118¼ |
| 8.00 | Boston Elev | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | 64 |
| ... | Copper Range | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 6.00 | Eas Gas&F pf | 39½ | 38½ | 38½ | 40 |
| | East Mass R adj | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 4 |
| 8.00 | Edison Elec | 159 | 158½ | 159 | 158¾ |
| 62½a | Employer's G | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| † | Edison El | ⅛ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| | Mass Util Assn | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| | Mergenthaler | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 6.00 | N E Tel & Tel | 119½ | 119½ | 119¼ | 119 |
| 3.00f | New River pf | 86 | 86 | 86 | ... |
| | Nor Butte | 30c | 25c | 30c | 35c |
| 7.00 | Old Colony RR | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 45 |
| .40 | Shawmut Assn | 11¾ | 11 | 11 | 11¼ |
| 4.00 | Torrington | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| | Utah M & T | 60c | 55c | 58c | 50c |
| 4.50a | United Shoe M | 88 | 85¼ | 85½ | 85¼ |

*ex-dividend. †ex-rights. a—partly extra. b—pays stock dividend. d—paid in 1935. e—optional, cash or stock. f—paid on accumulations in 1935.

### London Silver Market Closed

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The bar silver market here was closed today.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1935 High | 1935 Low | Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last Dec. 21 | Last Dec. 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11⅛ | 4¼ | .10 | Adams Express | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | 11 |
| 24⅜ | 8 | .60 | Addressograph | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23⅝ |
| 18⅜ | 4½ | .. | Advance Rumely | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | 17¾ |
| 8¾ | 6½ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 173 | 104⅜ | 3† | Air Reduction | 166 | 165 | 165 | 168½ |
| 2¾ | ¾ | | Airway Elec App | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 20⅛ | 13¼ | .60† | Alaska-Juneau | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| 3⅜ | ⅜ | .. | Alleghany Corp (h) | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 14⅝ | 2⅜ | .. | Allegh pf ww xxx(h) | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 30½ | 21 | 1 | Alleghany Steel | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | 28⅝ |
| 24 | 12½ | .25b | Allied Mills | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23⅞ |
| 173 | 135 | 6 | Allied Chem | 150 | 147½ | 149¾ | 149½ |
| 9 | 3¼ | .. | Allied Stores | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | 7⅜ |
| 37⅞ | 12 | .. | Allis Chalmers | 35¼ | 34½ | 35 | 34⅝ |
| 22⅜ | 14 | 1 | Alpha Port Cem | 19½ | 19¼ | 19½ | 19¼ |
| 77¾ | 48½ | 2 | Amerada | 78 | 76¾ | 78 | 76 |
| 57⅜ | 41½ | 3 | Am Ag Ch Del | 51 | 51 | 51 | 50½ |
| 47⅜ | 13½ | .. | Am Bank Note | 42¾ | 42½ | 42½ | 42⅜ |
| 18½ | 6½ | .. | Am Cryctal Sug | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17 |
| 92 | 72 | 6 | Am Crys Sug 1pf | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | ... |
| 149⅜ | 110 | 4† | Am Can | 132½ | 132 | 132 | 132¼ |
| 32⅜ | 10 | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 30⅜ | 29¾ | 30 | 29⅝ |
| 31⅝ | 8 | .. | Am Chain | 30¾ | 30½ | 30¾ | 30 |
| 96 | 66 | 3† | Am Chicle | 88 | 87¼ | 87½ | ... |
| 8¾ | 2⅜ | .. | Am Colortype | 7¾ | 7⅜ | 7¾ | 7¼ |
| 35¾ | 22½ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 |
| 3⅞ | ¾ | .. | Am Encaustic T (h) | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 9½ | 2 | .. | Am & For Pow | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6¾ |
| 38¼ | 12 | .. | Am & For Pow 6 | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 23½ |
| 17 | 3⅞ | .. | Am & For Pw 2pf | 11 | 10½ | 11 | 11 |
| 15½ | 8¼ | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13¼ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | .. | Am Hide & L | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | / 6 |
| 40 | 28 | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 36½ | 36⅛ | 36½ | ... |
| 38⅛ | 29½ | 2.40 | Am Home Pr | 34½ | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34½ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅞ | .. | Am Ice | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 11⅜ | 4½ | .. | Am International | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | 9⅞ |
| 27¾ | 9 | .. | Am Locomotive | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅝ |
| 75¼ | 32 | .. | Am Loco pf | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 12⅝ | 4¼ | .. | Am Mach & Met | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10½ |
| 32½ | 13½ | .. | Am Metal | 29 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28¾ |
| 33¾ | 18½ | .80 | Am Mach & Fy | 28¼ | 27½ | 28¼ | 28 |
| 4 | 8⅝ | 1½ | Am Power & Lt | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 41½ | 8⅜ | 1¼b | Am P&L 5% lf | 34½ | 34 | 34 | 34½ |
| 49½ | 10¼ | 1½b | Am P&L 6% pf | 40¾ | 40½ | 40⅝ | 39½ |
| 33⅞ | 10½ | .. | Am Radiator | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 32⅞ | 15⅝ | 1.20 | Am Rolling Mill | 30¼ | 29¾ | 30 | 29⅞ |
| 95⅜ | 66 | 5 | Am Safety Razor | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 21⅞ | 4½ | .. | Am Seating | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20¼ |
| 26½ | 20 | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | ... |
| 3 | 64⅝ | 31½ | .40 | Am Smelt & Ref | 58⅜ | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58⅛ |
| 117⅛ | 101⅝ | 6 | Am Sm&R 6% pf | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 104¼ | 72½ | 5 | Am Tobacco | 93 | 92½ | 93 | 92½ |
| 107 | 74¾ | 5 | Am Tobacco B | 95½ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ | 96 |
| 25¼ | 12 | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¼ |
| 112 | 88 | 2 | Am Steel F pf | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 112 |
| 43 | 33½ | 2 | Am Stores | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| 70½ | 50½ | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 140½ | 126⅜ | 7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 128½ | 128 | 128 | ... |
| 166½ | 98⅞ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 152 | 151¼ | 152 | 151⅛ |
| 10¼ | 2½ | .. | Am Type Fdrs (h) | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | 7½ |
| 38¾ | 9 | .. | Am Type F pf (h) | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 21⅞ | 7⅛ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ | 20½ |
| 94¼ | 48 | .6 | Am Wat lpf | 90 | 90 | 90 | ... |
| 10¾ | 3⅛ | .. | Am Woolen | 9½ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9¼ |
| 48⅜ | 15½ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 64½ | 62¾ | 63⅝ | 62¼ |
| 2⅝ | ⅝ | .. | Am Writ Pap (h) | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 30 | 8 | .. | Anaconda Copp | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | 27 |
| 17⅝ | 10⅞ | .60 | Anchor Cap | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15¼ |
| 109 | 96½ | 6½ | Anchor Cap pf | 103 | 103 | 103 | 101 |
| 52 | 36 | 1† | Archer Daniels | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40½ |
| 6⅛ | 3¼ | .. | Armour Ill | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅝ |
| 70⅜ | 55½ | 6 | Armour Ill pr pf | 66¾ | 66 | 66¾ | 66¼ |
| 9⅝ | 4 | .. | Arnold Constable | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 14⅜ | 16½ | 1† | Armstrong Cork | 45½ | 44⅞ | 45½ | 45 |
| 18¾ | 7½ | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15¼ |
| 40½ | 24⅜ | .80 | Asso Oil | 41 | 39¼ | 41 | 39 |
| 59¾ | 35¾ | 2b | Atchison T&SF | 56¼ | 55½ | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| 92⅛ | 66⅝ | 5 | Atchison pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | ... |
| 37⅛ | 19½ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 30½ | 30¼ | 30¾ | 29⅞ |
| 17½ | 3 | .. | Atl Gulf & WI | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | 13 |
| 18⅜ | 8 | .. | Atl Gulf & WI pf | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... |
| 28 | 20½ | 1 | Atl Refining | 27 | 26⅝ | 27 | 26⅝ |
| 48½ | 32¾ | 2 | Atlas Powder | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¾ | 43 |
| 115 | 106¾ | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 113½ | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | ... |
| 19½ | 4 | .. | Atlas Tack | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 2 | ⅞ | .. | Auburn Auto rts | | | | ⅛ |
| 45½ | 15 | .. | Auburn Auto | 36¾ | 36⅛ | 36¼ | 36½ |
| 14 | 5¼ | .. | Austin Nichols | 9 | 8½ | 9 | .. |
| 63 | 35½ | 2 | Austin Nichol A | 43¼ | 43 | 43¼ | ... |
| 4⅞ | 2¾ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4⅞ | 4⅝ |

### —B—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6⅝ | 1½ | .. | Baldwin Loco (h) | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | 4¼ |
| 40 | 7½ | .. | Baldwin Loco pf ()h | 37½ | 37¼ | 37⅜ | 37½ |
| 18 | 7½ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 16⅜ | 16 | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 25¼ | 9⅛ | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 22¼ | 22 | 22¼ | 21½ |
| 15½ | 3¼ | .. | Barker Bros | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | .. |
| 60⅞ | 37½ | 1† | Bayuk Cig | 62¼ | 60 | 62¼ | 59¼ |
| 14¼ | 5⅞ | .. | Barnsdall A | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14⅜ |
| 115 | 107¾ | .60† | Bayuk Cig pf | 111⅜ | 111⅛ | 111⅞ | 112 |
| 20⅛ | 14 | .50b | Beatrice Cream | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | 17¾ |
| 95 | 72 | 3† | Beech-Nut Pack | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88⅝ | ... |
| 14¾ | 11¼ | 1 | Belding Hem | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13¼ |
| 24½ | 11⅞ | .25b | Bendix Aviation | 23¼ | 22¾ | 23⅛ | 22½ |
| 22⅛ | 15⅛ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 21⅜ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | 21¾ |
| 51½ | 34 | 2 | Best & Co | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54⅝ |
| 51½ | 21⅜ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 48 | 47¼ | 48 | 47⅛ |
| 121½ | 55¾ | 3½g | Beth Steel pf | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | 116 |
| 27½ | 14¾ | .. | Bigelow Sanford | 23¾ | 23 | 23¾ | ... |
| 17 | 9⅝ | .. | Blaw Knox | 15 | 14½ | 14¾ | 14⅜ |
| 16⅜ | 6½ | .. | Boeing Airplane | 15¾ | 14¼ | 15¾ | 14½ |
| 59⅞ | 39⅝ | 3 | Bohn Alum & Br | 50½ | 49¾ | 50½ | 49¾ |
| 100 | 90 | 4† | Bon Ami A | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 27¾ | 21 | 1.60 | Borden | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ | 25¾ |
| 65¼ | 28¼ | 1 | Borg Warner | 63 | 62¾ | 63 | 62⅝ |
| 8⅞ | 3¾ | .. | Boston & Maine | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 2⅝ | ½ | .. | Botany A pf (h) | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 55⅜ | 24½ | 2 | Briggs Mfg | 52¾ | 51⅞ | 52½ | 51⅞ |
| 17⅛ | 8½ | .40 | Bridgeport Brass | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | 15 |
| 55 | 23⅛ | 3 | Briggs & Strat | 47½ | 47 | 47½ | 46 |
| 40¾ | 36½ | 3 | Brooklyn Man T | 42½ | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 100 | 90 | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 99 | 99 | 99 | ... |
| 71½ | 43 | 3 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¼ |
| 11½ | 3⅜ | .. | Brunswick Balke | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10¼ |
| 8⅞ | 4¼ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8⅜ |
| 17⅜ | 8½ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16½ | 16⅜ |
| 3 | ¼ | .. | Budd Mfg rts | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 9¾ | 3¼ | .. | Budd Mfg | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | 8¾ |
| 14⅜ | 2½ | .. | Budd Wheel | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12¾ | 12¼ |
| 24½ | 8¼ | .. | Bullard | 21¼ | 20¾ | 21¼ | 21 |
| 28 | 13¼ | .60† | Burroughs Add | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25⅛ | 25 |
| 3½ | 1 | .. | Bush Term (h) | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅛ |
| 10½ | 5¼ | .. | Bush Term deb | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8¾ |
| 22½ | 10 | .. | Bush T Bldgs pf ct | 18 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 18 |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ | 2½ |
| 1¾ | ⅜ | .. | Butterick (h) | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 |
| 20⅝ | 11⅜ | .. | Byers | 18½ | 18¼ | 18⅜ | 18 |

### —C—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42½ | 30½ | 1½ | Calif Packing | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34½ | 34¾ |
| 1⅛ | ¼ | .. | Callahan Z & L | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 6¾ | 2½ | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 | 5¾ |
| 33⅝ | 7½ | 1 | Campbell Wy&C | 31¾ | 31⅜ | 31¾ | 31 |
| 17¼ | 8½ | .. | Canada Dry | 17½ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 13¾ | 8⅝ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | 10⅞ |
| 14 | 4⅜ | .. | Capital Admin | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | 12⅞ |
| 31½ | 3⅜ | .20 | Carriers & Gen Cp | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | 7⅛ |
| 111¼ | 45¾ | .. | Case Thresh | 96½ | 96 | 96½ | 96½ |
| 126½ | 83½ | 4 | Case Thresh pf | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 60 | 36½ | 1† | Caterpillar Trac | 56 | 55 | 55¼ | 54⅜ |
| 35⅝ | 19½ | .. | Celanese Corp | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28½ | 28⅛ |
| 21¼ | 16⅛ | .. | Celotex Co (n) | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18½ |
| 109½ | 96¼ | 7 | Century Rib pf | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 65⅜ | 38⅝ | 4 | Cerro de Pasco | 53⅝ | 53¼ | 53½ | 52⅞ |
| 12¼ | 3⅝ | .. | Certain-Teed | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10⅞ | 10¾ |
| 61¼ | 36 | 3 | Chesapeake Corp | 56¼ | 55⅝ | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| 53¼ | 37½ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 51 | 50¾ | 50⅞ | 50⅝ |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | .. | Chi & E Ill pf (h) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 5⅝ | 1⅝ | .. | Chi & Gt W (h) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| 35 | 15⅝ | 1† | Chi Mail Order | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅜ |
| 3 | 1¼ | .. | Chi Mil & St P (h) | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 4¾ | ¾ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf (h) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 5⅝ | 1⅜ | .. | Chi & N'western (h) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 18⅜ | 4⅝ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17⅛ |
| 53⅜ | 20 | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 2⅝ | ¾ | .. | Chi Pk I & F (h) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 31⅜ | 25 | .2 | Chickasha Cot O | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28⅞ |
| 9 | 3½ | .. | Childs Company | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 90 | 31 | 3 | Chrysler | 90 | 88½ | 90 | 88 |
| 24⅞ | 12 | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 100 | 69¾ | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 6 | 3¼ | .. | City Stores | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5¼ |
| 27⅝ | 12¼ | .80 | Clark Equipment | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¼ |
| 48½ | 27⅝ | 1† | Cleve Gr Br Co | 47¾ | 45 | 47¾ | 45 |
| 49¼ | 20 | 1 | Cluett Peabody | 55 | 53⅜ | 54 | 49½ |
| 72½ | 2† | .. | Coca Cola | 84½ | 83¾ | 84¼ | 84 |
| 15⅝ | .50† | .. | Colgate-Palm-P | 20 | 19½ | 20 | 19¾ |
| 107¼ | 101 | 6 | Colg-Palm-P pf | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 48⅜ | 9 | .50b | Collins & Aikman | 47¼ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46½ |
| 28½ | 5 | .. | Colo F&I pf (h) | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | 25½ |
| 15¾ | 3⅜ | .20b | Columbia Gas | 13½ | 12¾ | 13 | 13⅛ |
| 90 | 35½ | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 85½ | 85⅛ | 85½ | 85⅝ |
| 83 | 31 | 5 | Columbia G pf B | 81 | 81 | 81 | ... |
| 49⅞ | 44 | 1† | Columbia Pic vtc | 43¾ | 43½ | 43¾ | ... |
| 101¼ | 67 | 4† | Columbian C vtc n | 96 | 95 | 96 | 95 |
| 50 | 49 | 2¾ | Columbia P pf | 49 | 48¾ | 48¾ | ... |
| 58 | 39½ | 2½ | Comm Credit | 46¼ | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 72 | 56¼ | 3† | Comm Inv Tr | 60¾ | 59⅞ | 60¼ | 59¾ |
| 105 | 97⅞ | 4¼ | Comm I Tr 6½% | 99½ | 99 | 99 | 100 |
| 23⅞ | 16½ | .60† | Comm Solvents | 20½ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | 20¼ |
| 3 | ¾ | | Comwlth & So | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 71 | 29⅛ | 3 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 63 | 63¼ | 63 | 62 |
| 45¾ | 27 | 1.60† | Congoleum Nairn | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40½ |
| 49 | 14⅝ | .. | Conn Ry & Lt | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 17 |
| 7½ | 3¼ | | Consol Film Ind | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 23⅛ | 14¼ | 1½g | Consol Film I pf | 18½ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 18¼ |
| 34⅝ | 15⅞ | 1 | Consol Gas | 30¼ | 29⅞ | 30 | 29¾ |
| 105⅛ | 72⅜ | 5 | ConsolCanpf | 103⅜ | 103⅛ | 103¼ | 103½ |
| 6⅜ | 1½ | .. | Consol Laundries | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4⅞ |
| 11 | 6½ | .25b | Consol Oil | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | 10⅜ |
| 1⅜ | ½ | .. | Consol Textile | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 19¼ | 8¾ | .. | Container A | 19 | 18 | 19 | 17¾ |
| 8½ | 2⅞ | .. | Container B | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7½ | 7¼ |
| 10⅞ | 4½ | .. | Cont Baking A | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅛ |
| 1¾ | ⅝ | .. | Cont Baking B | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 99¼ | 62¾ | 3 | Cont Can | 84 | 83 | 83¼ | 84 |
| 20½ | 12½ | 1.05b | Cont Diam Fibre | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 44⅞ | 28⅛ | 1.20† | Cont Insurance | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43½ |
| 2¾ | ¾ | .. | Cont Motors | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 30⅞ | 15½ | 1 | Cont Oil | 32½ | 30⅞ | 32 | 30¾ |
| 69¾ | 41¾ | 3 | Corn Exchange | 65½ | 65¼ | 65½ | 65¼ |
| 78⅝ | 61 | 3 | Corn Products | 68¾ | 68 | 68¼ | 68 |
| 7⅝ | 4⅛ | .. | Coty | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6⅝ |
| 39⅞ | 35⅞ | 2† | Cream of Wheat | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 99 | 74½ | 7g | Crown W Pap 1pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | ... |
| 8⅛ | 3½ | .. | Crown Zeller vtc | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8½ |
| 35½ | 14 | .. | Crucible Steel | 34¾ | 34 | 34¾ | 34 |
| 2½ | 1 | .. | Cuba Co | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | ... |
| 35½ | 14 | .. | Crucible Steel | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34 |
| 8½ | 5½ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 80⅜ | 40½ | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | 59 |
| 47½ | 39¼ | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40½ |
| 24¾ | 15 | .. | Curtis Publshg | 21½ | 21¼ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 3⅞ | 2 | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | 3⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 10½ | 9¾ | 10⅜ | 9⅝ |
| 46½ | 16 | .35b | Cutler Hammer | 43¼ | 43¾ | 44⅝ | ... |

### —D—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10½ | 6 | .30b | Davega St | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9½ |
| 58¾ | 22¾ | .. | Deere & Co | 50½ | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50 |
| 28 | 19 | 1.10g | Deere & Co pf | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 34⅛ | 18⅝ | .50† | Detahl W G Co | 22 | 22⅜ | 23 | 22½ |
| 43½ | 23½ | .. | Del & Hudson | 37¼ | 37 | 37½ | 37¼ |
| 15½ | 11 | .. | Del Lack & W | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅞ | 15¾ |
| 38½ | 13⅜ | .. | Distillers Cp Seag | 34½ | 34¾ | 34⅞ | 34½ |
| 44⅛ | 34½ | 2† | Dome Mines | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 12⅜ | 6¾ | .. | Dominion Stores | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 40¾ | 17½ | .75b | Douglas A | 44 | 40¾ | 43½ | 40¼ |
| 15 | ¼ | .. | Duluth Co Sh pf | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 19 | 12¾ | 1 | Duplan Silk | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | ... |
| 146½ | 86⅝ | 3.60† | du Pont de Nem | 137 | 136 | 137 | 136½ |
| 115 | 104 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 114 | 114 | 114 | ... |

### —E—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 172¼ | 110½ | 5† | Eastman Kodak | 156 | 155¾ | 155¾ | 155½ |
| 164 | 141 | 6 | Eastman Kod pf | 150 | 150 | 150 | 158 |
| 30⅝ | 16⅞ | 1† | Eaton Mfg | 27¾ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 8⅜ | 3¼ | .. | Eitingon Schild | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 38¾ | 19⅜ | 1.20 | Elec Auto-Lite | 35⅞ | 35½ | 35½ | 35⅝ |
| 13½ | 3⅞ | .. | Elec Boat | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 11⅞ |
| 8⅜ | 5¾ | .40b | Elec & Mus Ind | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 7½ | 1½ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 3½ | .. | El Pw&L 6% pf | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 32 | 3 | .. | Elec Pow & L pf | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25½ |
| 58¾ | 34 | 2† | Elec Sto Battery | 56⅝ | 54½ | 54½ | 54 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | .. | Elk Horn Coal (h) | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 1⅞ | ⅝ | .. | Elk Horn Coal pf (h) | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 66 | 53¾ | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 30 | 14 | .. | Engineers P S 6pf | 43 | 43 | 43 | .. |
| 58 | 14½ | .. | Engineers PS ww | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | 46 |
| 7½ | 4½ | .. | Equitable Off Bldg | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 14 | 7⅛ | .. | Erie RR | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| 19½ | 8½ | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 16½ |
| 38¾ | 15 | 1 | Evans Products | 38⅜ | 37¾ | 38 | 38 |

### —F—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3⅜ | ⅜ | .. | Fairbanks Co | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 15 | 4 | .. | Fairbanks pf | 12⅝ | 12 | 12 | 11⅝ |
| 32 | 17 | .. | Fairbanks Morse | 32¼ | 31¾ | 32¼ | 31 |
| 21¾ | 5⅜ | | Fed Lt & Trac | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18⅝ |
| 8¼ | 3¾ | .20b | Fed Motor Str | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 3½ | ⅝ | .. | Fed Water Serv | 2¼ | 2½ | 2½ | 2¼ |
| 25 | 16½ | 1 | Fed'd Dept Sto | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | .. |
| 45¼ | 28½ | 1.20† | Fidelity Phe F In | 43½ | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 23½ | 13½ | 1.20 | Firestone T&R | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22⅜ |
| 102¾ | 84½ | 6 | Firesin T&R pf A | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 101½ |
| 58⅜ | 44⅜ | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 45⅝ | 45 | 45⅝ | 45⅝ |
| 6¾ | 2½ | 1 | Follansbee B (h) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| 19⅜ | 20¼ | 1 | Food Mach | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 25⅝ | 9½ | | Foster-Wheeler | 26½ | 25⅝ | 26 | 25⅝ |
| 36⅛ | 19¾ | 1.06 | Fourth Nat Inv | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32⅞ |
| 70 | 30¼ | 5¼g | Franklin Stm pf | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67¼ |
| 30⅝ | 17¼ | 1 | Freeport Texas | 27⅜ | 27¼ | 27½ | 27 |
| 54 | 15 | .. | Fuller prpf | 53½ | 50 | 50 | 54 |
| 40½ | 4¾ | .. | Fuller 2pf | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ | 39½ |

### —G—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5⅜ | ⅞ | .. | Gabriel Snub A | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 12 | 7 | .. | Gamewell | 13½ | 11 | 11½ | 10½ |
| 100½ | 84¾ | 6 | Gen Am In pf ww | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | ... |
| 10⅞

Business and Industry

# Retail Buying at Five-Year Peak—Foreign Trade Still Rises

Commerce and Finance

## Reich Has Much Trouble Getting Foreign Exchange

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN—The Third Reich partially repudiated its own currency recently, when it prohibited the re-import of Reichsbank notes, except under special conditions.

Few things indicate more clearly the change in international financial relations during the past few years than the fact that such action has been accepted the world over in the attitude of "it was to be expected." Under normal conditions, this would have been the signal for the orthodox economist to expatiate on the depreciation (or collapse) of the German currency as the inevitable consequence. But nowadays no adverse change in the mark rate is expected from this fact alone.

**Quotations Only Nominal**

This, of course, is because the official quotation of the RM (mark) has long ceased to be anything but nominal, as far as international trade is concerned. It has been replaced by blocked marks of different kinds by registered marks for tourists, etc., while the complicated Reichsbank foreign exchange regulations and the various trade arrangements made between Germany and other states have made the RM largely independent of foreign financial reactions.

Germany's small reserves of gold and foreign exchange, its small surplus balance and its foreign debts would, under other conditions, undoubtedly have produced devaluation of the currency long ago. But settlements with foreign creditors, conceding (in general) payments only in marks, or from a surplus balance of trade with the different states, on the basis of special clearing agreements have hitherto prevented such an eventuality.

The reason for the new order forbidding the reimport of Reichsbank notes is to be found in the fact that a large amount in notes—2,000,000 RM ($800,000 at $1 equals 2.50 RM), according to one reliable estimate—had recently been offered for sale in foreign banking centers. Since an embargo on the export of the RM has long been in operation, it has been concluded that these notes have been smuggled abroad by persons willing to take a comparatively low rate of exchange provided only that they could obtain foreign valuta, and purchased abroad by others in order to send them back into Germany as payments for imports from this country.

**To Arrest Depreciation**

Jews who wish to emigrate, but who are allowed to take only a small portion of their wealth with them, have, it is alleged, been transferring money abroad by arranging German exports, paying for them in RM, and being repaid in foreign currency outside the Reich.

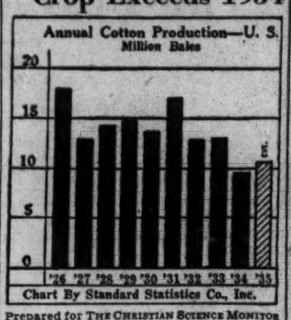
It has been illegal—since Dec. 5, 1935—for Reichsbank notes to be brought or sent into this country from abroad without official permission, unless they are consigned to a foreigner's blocked account at a German bank. Foreign tourists are not allowed to bring in only RM 30 in notes; formerly, the amount of RM they could bring in was unlimited.

This measure is clearly aimed at arresting depreciation of the RM in so far as it is due to smuggling of notes out of Germany. The complicated, but effective system of foreign exchange regulations which Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank president, and his co-workers have evolved, has certainly left few loopholes through which Germany could be legally deprived of all the foreign valuta it is possible for her to get.

This is another way of expressing the oft-cited question, how can Germany increase its export trade surplus, since it must pay for these raw materials from abroad in goods and services, having no foreign exchange reserves upon which it can call? The third alternative is a raw materials credit loan as the way out of the difficulties which are becoming daily more pressing and which are showing themselves in increased unemployment.

This new action of the Reichsbank has brought new rumors of currency devaluation, but Dr. Schacht declared the same day (at Leipzig) that he would not be a party to "such a fraud" as inflation, and that "the Führer" would never permit him to do such a thing.

## Small 1935 Cotton Crop Exceeds 1934




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ACCORDING to the final Government estimate, the cotton crop for 1935 will be the smallest, with the exception of 1934, since 1923.

Last year's harvest of only 9,636,000 bales was reduced well below normal levels by a moderately smaller acreage and the drought on yields in the Southwest.

## Bonds Possessing Claim on Equity Becoming Popular

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Corporations have been taking advantage of the low interest rates to refund their obligations bearing higher coupons to an extent that is probably not realized by the investing public.

In a pamphlet written by Chester M. Clark, of Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., the statement is made:

"The opportunity for corporations whose outstanding bonds are selling at a substantial premium to effect a reduction in fixed charges by refunding at prevailing low interest rates is obvious.

"While not so generally recognized the same opportunity exists, through a combination of circumstances, for many other corporations whose senior obligations are selling at a discount.

"There is a large demand for fixed income securities which, either through conversion or warrants, possess a claim on equity.

"Investors often value such a claim so highly that they are willing to accept a lower rate of return on a security possessing it than they would expect if they valued the same security solely as a senior obligation; this attitude of investors makes readily possible the replacement of outstanding securities with other providing an attractive call on equity at much lower interest rates.

"The savings effected by a corporation through such refunding should result, with a continuance of other conditions, in an improvement in its credit rating and earnings.

"Growth of earnings, if prolonged and of sufficient size, would eventually result in the exercise of the call on equity. At that time conversion would provide a means for retirement of debt, and the exercise of warrants would bring to the corporation new capital.

"In the past six months well over $100,000,000 of securities have been issued with some call on equity. The average offering price of these securities was 101 and the recent average bid for them was 110.

"The avidity of the present investment market for this type of security undoubtedly will cause other corporations to take advantage of the proffered opportunity for refunding."

## New Building Loans Have Good Increase

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—A spurt in insured loans for modernization of commercial and industrial properties was viewed by Federal Housing Administration officials today as a bright ray in the general recovery picture.

Although the $9,109,000 aggregate of such loans stil lis comparatively small, officials reported, the total for the week ended Dec. 14 was $823,000 as compared with $758,000 for the previous week.

## National Banks' Resources Increase $2,619,340,000 During the Year 1934

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—A gain of $2,619,340,000 in assets over a year ago was shown in the last "call" of condition of national banks on Nov. 1, according to a statement by J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency. Total assets of 5409 active national banks on that date were $27,430,730,000 which is an increase of $1,369,665,000 over the amount reported by 5431 active banks on June 29, 1935.

The extent to which banks are financing the needs of the Government is shown by investments in United States Government obligations which total $7,493,596,000 direct and fully guaranteed federal securities, an increase of $320,589,000 since June 29 and a rise of $1,145,596,000 in the year. Investments in such obligations reported for the recent call comprised direct obligations of the United States of $6,233,061,000, obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $187,956,000, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of $329,202,000, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds of $743,377,000. Other bonds and securities held amounted to $3,684,778,000, showing an increase of $141,399,000 since June 29, and an increase of $114,641,000 in the year.

Surplus funds of $865,955,000, undivided profits of $337,452,000, reserves for contingencies of $147,282,000, and preferred stock retirement fund of $2,664,000, a total of $1,353,353,000, showed increases in the four and 12-month periods of $76,438,000 and $69,576,000, respectively.

Deposits of the active banks on Nov. 1 were 24,033,236,000, a gain of $1,514,990,000, or 6.73 per cent, since June 29, 1935, and an increase of $3,211,844,000, or 15.43 per cent, since Oct. 17, 1934.

Time deposits total included postal savings of $193,699,000, and deposits evidenced by savings pass books of $5,799,725,000, the latter amount representing 14,586,478 accounts. Postal savings in national banks on Nov. 1, 1935 showed a decrease of $49,135,000, or 20.23 per cent, since June 29, and a decrease of $166,684,000, or 46.25 per cent, in the year.

Despite the great increase in deposits, the report showed continued shrinkage in loans and discounts which on Nov. 1 amounted to $7,301,371,000, against $7,365,226,000 on June 29 and $7,633,824,000 on Oct. 17, 1934.

On Nov. 1 the percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits was 30.38 per cent, compared with 32.71 per cent on June 29 and 36.66 per cent on Oct. 17, 1934.

"Cash in vault" of the national banks amounted to $404,379,000, drops in the four- and twelve-month periods of $1,134,000 and $14,377,000, respectively.

## Retail Business Riding High On Recovery Crest

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—The upward trend which retail sales have followed since mid-November, shot up sharply this week as the Christmas shopping season neared its peak, according to Dun & Bradstreet's weekly review.

Shortages spread to a large number of items, with replacements unavailable from wholesalers, as consumer buying broadened. Preliminary estimates of sales set by many retailers for the entire holiday season already have been exceeded, with prospects of this month's total reaching a five-year peak for December.

"Utility merchandise was sought almost as insistently as strictly holiday goods," says the survey, "men and women's clothing, furniture, housefurnishings, electrical appliances, dry goods, and food products being outstandingly active. Indicating improved conditions and larger incomes in most agricu tural sections, the preference for the better grades of merchandise was pronounced.

**Gains 7 to 15 P. C.**

"With the reports from most districts revealing the largest retail sales for any comparative period since 1930 and a few approaching the 1929 totals, retail volume for the week ranged from 7 to 15 per cent larger than during the week preceding, and from 10 to 20 per cent in excess of the corresponding 1934 week, taking the country as a whole.

"The increase in the New England states was extended to 10 to 15 per cent over a year ago, due to enlarged sales of winter apparel. Buoyed chiefly by the wider gains in the smaller centers, volume in the East went 8 to 14 per cent over last year's.

"Unfavorable weather failed to retard the buying rush in the Middle West, where the estimated increase over 1934 volume ran from 8 to 25 per cent," says the report. "With the holiday trade better than at any time since 1929, gift buying in the Northwest was larger by 20 to 25 per cent than last year's.

"For the South the gain amounted to 25 to 30 per cent, with higher figures reported by some of the small retailers. Running ahead of early estimates, sales in the Southwest topped 1934 by 10 to 15 per cent. While the gain was larger for toys and jewelry, the Pacific Coast volume was 15 to 20 per cent over last year's.

**Wholesalers Rushed**

"With the surge of last-minute consumer buying, retailers brought such pressure on wholesalers to bolster their dwindling stocks that many of the rush orders for Christmas goods could not be filled, as supplies were depleted early in the week and manufacturers had no surpluses available," the survey continued. "The fill-in requests for wearing apparel, men's furnishings, knitted goods, toys, radios, electrical appliances, and furniture pushed volume obove that of the week preceding and over the 1934 comparative by 8 to 16 per cent. Wholesalers of toys received more reorders than for any like period in five years, with mechanical and vehicular items particularly stressed," the report concluded.

## Cotton Spinning High in November

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported today by the Census Bureau to have operated during November at 101.1 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 103.8 per cent in October this year and 94.0 per cent in November last year.

Spinning spindles in place Nov. 30 totaled 29,582,594, of which 23,193,734 were active at some time during the month, compared with 29,656,536 and 23,192,603 for October this year, and 30,900,436 and 25,050,778 for November last year.

Active spindle hours for November totaled 6,897,420,223 or an average of 233 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,445,185,686 and 251 for October, this year, and 6,703,255,432 and 217 for November last year.

## Australia Lifts Import Restrictions on Aircraft

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, Dec. 21—The import prohibition on aircraft imported from the United States and other foreign countries has been lifted by the Commonwealth Government, according to a statement by the Australian Minister for Defense, says the United States Trade Commissioner here. An import license for importation will be issued upon recommendation of the Civil Aviation Department.

It is understood that import licenses will be issued only on new aircraft. It is also stated that the lifting of the import prohibition is a temporary measure as the Government has reserved the right to review the matter when and if "it becomes possible to secure reasonably promptly British aircraft equally suitable for Australian requirements," the report states.

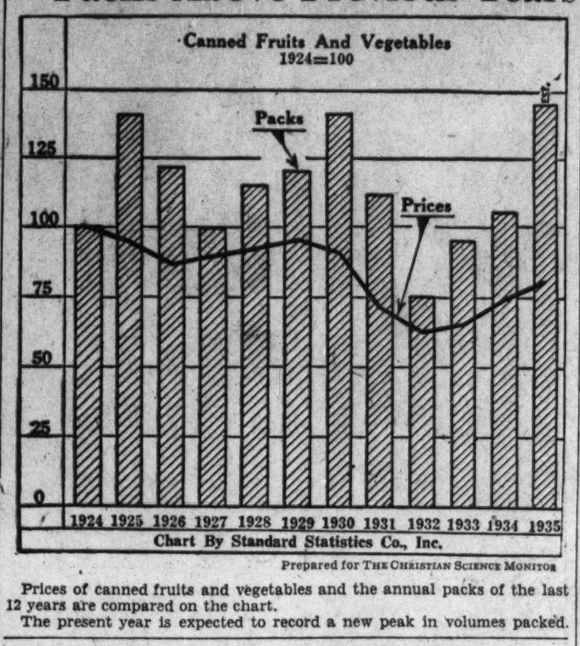
## Loadings of Revenue Freight Are Lower

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 14 totaled 615,237 cars, a decrease of 21,896 below the preceding week, an increase of 35,035 above 1934, and an increase of 55,818 over 1933.

Miscellaneous freight 241,801 cars; decrease, 8517; increase, 44,763; increase, 48,484.

Less than cariot merchandise, 156,439; decrease, 2364; increase, 2038; decrease, 3274.

## Canned Fruit and Vegetable Packs Above Previous Years




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prices of canned fruits and vegetables and the annual packs of the last 12 years are compared on the chart.

The present year is expected to record a new peak in volumes packed.

## A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

The overwhelming victory of the Labor Party in the New Zealand elections caused a good deal of perturbation in London financial circles. All New Zealand bonds and bank shares were marked down several points, and anxious New Zealand visitors spent sleepless nights thinking about confiscation, penal taxation and financial crises.

There seems to be no substantial ground for serious anxiety. The Labor Party in New Zealand is not repudiationist. That policy seems to be confined, within the British Empire, to tiny revolutionary groups. Mr. Savage's party in New Zealand belies its leader's name by its political mildness, and its Socialism is modified, beyond recognition by a Marxist, to suit the conditions of an agricultural exporting country with no large manufacturing industries. The policy of the new Labor Government will be to attack unemployment by means of public works; to restore cuts in wages, salaries and pensions, and generally to expand internal purchasing power; to bring back the exchange value of the New Zealand pound closer to parity with sterling, and to compensate farmers for any consequent fall in their returns from exports by guaranteeing them a scale of guaranteed prices.

**Exports Not Large Enough**

The feature of this program that has attracted most comment in London is the apparent conflict betwen inflationary and deflationary—or, in the up-to-date parlance, expansionary and contractionary—tendencies. To cause the appreciation of the New Zealand pound implies, it is argued, a contractionary monetary regime. To pay out price supplements to farmers and generally to enlarge government expenditure implies the opposite. The contrast, however, melts into harmony against the background of recent New Zealand economic history.

When the New Zealand exchange was depreciated in January, 1933, the decision was not dictated by the pressure of a deficit on the balance of payments, but was deliberately taken as a measure of relief for exporting industries. Even in 1932 the outward balance of trade had been ample to meet obligations for interest and other oversea payments, and the rise of wool prices in the 1933-34 seasons resulted in the accumulation of large excess balances of sterling.

Under an agreement with the trading banks, the New Zealand Government acquired these sterling assets in return for treasury bills. When the Reserve Bank of New Zealand was created, it took over this sterling as part of its reserves against currency, simultaneously retiring the treasury bills held by the banks. The result is that both the Reserve Bank and the trading banks today possess sufficient reserves to justify a considerable expansion of currency and credit without endangering the monetary basis. Moreover, the recent sharp rise in wool prices after the disappointing season of 1934-35 promises to cause a further accumulation of sterling.

Meanwhile the depreciation of the exchange compels the Government to pay a premium (estimated for 1935-36 at N. Z. £1,636,000 on a budget of £25,750,000) on external debt services, reckoned in local currency.

**Labor Policy**

The Labor Government's view is that there is room for a gradual restoration of the exchange, combined with a gradual process of internal monetary expansion. No one who looks at the financial facts with an unprejudiced eye can deny the plausibility of this view, though much will depend on the confidence that the Government's handling of economic affairs inspires, and especially on the fate of their guaranteed price proposals. The new Prime Minister says that the basis of the guaranteed prices may be the average for the last eight or 10 years; it is worth nothing that the average of New Zealand export prices for the last eight years is only about the same figure as was recorded in 1930—then the lowest level since before the World War. Here, therefore, is no wildly extravagant goal.

**A Wider Tin Quota?**

A revision of the international tin restriction scheme is imminent. The present agreement extends until Jan. 1, 1937, but the arrangement reached two years ago stipulates that any further prolongation of the scheme must be decided upon at least 12 months before its expiry. The decision must, therefore, be taken before the end of the year. British interests certainly use the opportunity to press their own ideas, all of which center on the desire relax the restriction on output.

Reforms like the removal of the unanimity rule, or the grant of larger representation to the British Empire producers (who at present have to rely on government officials as their spokesmen) are all subordinate to the practical objective. Larger quotas, with their corollary, a lower price, are wanted for several reasons. A minor reason is the loss of business to the London Metal Exchange under too restrictive quotas or too rigid attempts at price-fixing, which militate against the emergence of any free supply of the commodity.

More important is the threat to the British smelting industry, not only from the Dutch Banka-Billiton monopoly, which is accepted as a *fait accompli*, but also from the United States, where we learn that the promotion of the smelting industry is demanded as a retort to excessive prices. But even more fundamental to the British attitude is the fact that costs of production in Nigeria and Malaya are well below those in Bolivia or the Dutch East Indies. The mines in these British countries are working at a high rate of profit, but under the restrictive régime they are unable to find a use for their surplus liquid assets. An enlargement of the quota that would bring the price of tin from its present level of around £220 a ton to, say, £175, would suit their book very well.

## China Is Shipping Silver to the U. S.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 21 (AP)—For the first time since the nationalization of silver, a government official admitted today that direct shipments of silver were being made by Chinese Government banks to the United States.

A spokesman said silver was being sold by the banks to the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank of New York "in order to provide additional reserves (foreign exchange) for exchange stabilization."

A large shipment of silver was reported aboard the President Lincoln leaving for the United States tonight.

The amount of silver shipped was reliably estimated to be about $4,000,000.

## Great Northern Takes RFC Offer

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 21 (AP)—Stockholders of the Great Northern Railroad accepted an offer of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to absorb the surplus of a pending $100,000,000 bond issue at 4 per cent.

W. P. Kenney, president of the railroad, said the saving in interest and underwriting costs would aggregate $30,000,000 for the 10-year maturing period.

The gigantic refinancing move, in which the RFC chairman, Jesse Jones, underbid the 5 per cent offer of railroad bankers, was launched when stockholders acceded to federal stipulations for issuance of the bonds.

With 77½ per cent of the company's outstanding stock represented, the meeting placed the Great Northern under provisions of the Minnesota Business Corporation Act and authorized the board of directors to make the refunding bonds convertible into stock.

The latter change was requested by Mr. Jones to encourage reduction of the road's mortgage liability and increase its valuation, officials said.

## Eight New Banks Open In Seven States in Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Dec. 21—During the last week, four new banking offices were opened, one each in Georgia, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, and four new branch bank offices, one in California, one in Indiana, and two in Oregon, according to the Weekly Banking Market, released by the Rand McNally Bankers Monthly.

Six changes in title, one voluntary liquidation in Texas and one closing in Missouri are also listed in the Bulletin.

## Gain in November Exports Contrary To Seasonal Trend

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—United States exports to the rest of the world, including Italy, were shown by Commerce Department figures today to have increased in November over October this year and November last year. The general gain was contrary to the usual seasonal trend.

It was attributed by the department chiefly to larger shipments of unmanufactured cotton, automobiles and petroleum products.

Total exports in November were placed at $269,400,000, against imports of $168,955,000.

This resulted in a favorable trade balance of $100,445,000 for November. For the 11 months ending with November the favorable balance was reported to have been $197,433,000.

November exports to Italy were $9,054,915, compared with $8,418,608 in November, 1934, and $6,821,366 in October this year.

Exports to Italy included $3,830,898 of unmanufactured cotton.

The department said this country shipped $2,026,622 of metals and manufactured goods to Italy during the month, $1,340,722 of nonmetallic minerals, and $1,187,383 of machinery and vehicles.

Details of trade with other countries were not announced.

The department said exports in general usually decline about 6 per cent in November, compared with October. This year there was a 22 per cent gain.

November imports declined 11 per cent from October, whereas the decline usually is 2 per cent.

"One of the outstanding features of merchandise trade in November," the department said, "was the contrary to seasonal increase in the exports of unmanufactured cotton. The exports of this commodity, which amounted to 390,755,000 pounds, valued at $45,873,000 in October, totaled 620,244,000 pounds, valued at $75,062,000 in November."

## ICC Permits Broad Rates Readjustment On Textile Products

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized a broad readjustment of rates on cotton, woolen and knitting factory products in all territory east of the Rocky Mountains.

Of primary importance under the order were new rates authorized from northern and southern points to Midwest destinations.

The commission, in a 101-page opinion, allowed a general rate level from the South to Midwest points 10 per cent higher than the northern level. It expressed the opinion that a differential relationship between southern and northern rates was not prejudicial to interstate commerce.

New England mills had challenged the 10 per cent differential as an unlawful rate disadvantage to them, contending it should be even greater in their favor. The majority ICC opinion discussed the broad north-south rate question, but said that evidence showing the South enjoyed lower production costs on cotton textiles was excluded because it was a "part of the industrial problem as distinguished from the strictly transportation problem with which we deal."

The commission dividend on the case, with Commissioners Lee, Mahaffie, Miller and Caskie dissenting.

In his opinion, Commissioner Miller said the spread between southern and northern rates should be "materially wider than those prescribed."

Under the commission's ruling, the carriers are not required to institute the new rates, but may do so if they desire.

Generally, rates nearer parity than those now in operation were provided.

On cotton piece goods, specifically, the spread between northern and southern rates was narrowed from 3 cents to 1 cent, with the order allowing an increase in the Atlanta-to-Chicago rate from 83 to 96 cents per hundred pounds and an increase in the Boston-Chicago rate from 86 to 97 cents.

For both southern and northern carriers, the commission authorized interterritorial rates 10 per cent lower for unfinished articles, or "gray goods," than for cotton piece goods. Formerly, no such reduction was authorized.

## High Public Awards Feature Construction

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Construction volume was pushed to $86,817,000 during the week by heavy public awards which were topped by the prospective $29,000,000 TVA dam outlay near Guntersville, Ala. This was the highest week reported by Engineering News-Record since March, 1931.

This total is made up of private, $5,700,000; public, $81,117,000; federal, $34,580,000 and state and municipal, $46,537,000. This volume is higher than the previous high for state and municipal awards. Corresponding values a year ago are: total, $29,180,000; private, $13,991,000; public, $15,189,000; federal, $4,831,000 and state and municipal, $10,358,000.

The earthwork and waterways classification at $31,785,000 shares credit for this high volume with buildings at $24,442,000. Other classifications are approximately the same as last week except sewerage which is higher, $6,184,000 and bridges, also higher, $4,498,000.

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## Industrial Earnings 60 P. C. Above 1934

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH an 18 per cent increase in production in the third quarter, earnings of industrial companies were 60 per cent higher than last year, on the average.

Given a production rise of 23 per cent indicated for the current quarter, earnings should make a considerably more favorable comparison with a year ago.

On this basis, full-year earnings of industrial companies should average at least 40 per cent higher than for 1934.

## Insurance Firms' Investments May Top $3,000,000,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21—Investments by life insurance companies may pass the $3,000,000,000 mark during 1935, a mark never before reached, according to William A. Law, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Total investments for the year, up to and including the week ended Dec. 7, stand at $2,830,811,940, compared with $1,595,017,421 invested during the same period last year. Investments during the week ended Nov. 9 amounted to $110,569,737, the greatest amount invested in one week of which there is any record.

"While the life insurance companies have been able to contribute to the 1935 improvement in business by supplying needed capital in increasing amounts, they will have distributed approximately $2,600,000,000 to policyholders and beneficiaries during the 12 months of the current year," says Mr. Law. Investments in public utility bonds by the life insurance companies show an increase for 1935 second only to the increase in investments in U. S. Government securities. As of the week ending Dec. 7, 1935, investments in public utility bonds amounted to $484,431,317, compared to $121,494,543 during the same period of 1934.

## Murchison to Urge Nation's Cotton Mills To Keep Former Code

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, announces 1200 cotton mills throughout the country will be asked before Jan. 1, to pledge the maintenance of basic provisions of the industry's former code.

Under the pledge, as proposed, mills will be asked "in consideration of similar pledges by other mills" to observe restrictions on hours and minimum wages.

Specifically, the mills will be asked "not to exceed the two 40-hour shifts a week maximum; to pay, at least, code minimum wages; and to employ no child labor."

The announcement said the standards asked "have been maintained voluntarily by more than 90 per cent of the active spindles in the industry since the collapse of NRA."

The proposals have already been approved in principle by every important association in the industry, Mr. Murchison disclosed.

## India's Cotton Crop Up 17.7 P. C. in 1935

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—A cablegram to the Agriculture Department said the first official estimate of production placed the cotton crop for 1935 in India at 4,479,000 bales, an increase of 17.7 per cent over the estimate on Dec. 1, 1934.

Acreage planted was estimated at 24,130,000, an increase of 6.7 per cent over the corresponding estimate for last crop season.

## Virginia Business Shows Increase in All Sections

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 21—Business leaders and industrial chiefs generally are heartened by well-authenticated reports of improved conditions in virtually every section of Virginia. All the indications point to a continued upswing in 1936.

## Employees Share In Earnings Via Christmas Bonus

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (AP)—Business institutions are translating profits into Christmas bonuses for workers this year at a greater rate than in any year since depression's pall blanketed industry.

A survey by the Associated Press shows hundreds of companies back in the Santa Claus role they discarded when writing profit and loss statements in red ink.

The rejuvenated industrial Santa had in his pack checks ranging from the equivalent of one week's pay to amounts equaling six months' or a year's salary in instances in which employers made Christmas the occasion for special gifts.

**Employees Share Profits**

Millions of dollars were poured into holiday trade by the company gift route as industry's happy "Bonus Army" descended on stores.

"Bonus or increased dividends," was the issue before the board of directors of the City National Bank of Kansas City, R. Crosby Kemper, president announced, and the bank's employees won. The board voted to increase all salaries 10 per cent.

One of the largest bonus distributions in the country was ordered by Thomas A. Peabody, whose 130 employees in a furniture factory at North Manchester, Ind., shared $100,000 on the basis of $100 for each year of employment, with a $2000 maximum.

Every worker at the Homestake Gold Mine, Lead, S. D., had a $100 gift, double the amount distributed by Homestake last year. Coupled with stock dividends and a pay roll, merchants estimated the $220,000 bonus put $800,000 in circulation in Lead and neighboring Deadwood in the last month.

Stock exchange firms went in heavily for gifts, and some chose the holiday for rescinding salary cuts. Paine, Webber & Co. recently restored to their employees a 10 per cent salary cut imposed in October, 1934, and ordered two bonuses, each of two weeks' pay.

**More Bonus Payments**

Twenty-five hundred workers of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing company in Milwaukee received bonus checks for 3 per cent of their annual wages.

Ely Walker Dry Goods Company's 1000 workers in St. Louis found extra checks in their pay envelopes, those with six months' service a week's salary, those with a year or more, two weeks.

The First National Bank of St. Louis paid an extra week's wages to 800 workers, and the National Lead Company distributed between $25,000 and $30,000 to 850 workers in St. Louis and Granite City, Ill.

A $100,000 Christmas stocking was hung up by the Endicott Johnson Corporation, shoe manufacturers, for 19,000 employees at Endicott, N. Y.

F. A. Putnam and Company and Markham Machine Company workers at Keene, N. H., who have a year 'round bonus—they receive the same wages for 44 hours work as was paid in 1929 for 48 hours—got a cash bonus in addition.

Orford Soap Company, Manchester, Conn., is paying 7½ to 15 per cent bonus to 140 employees.

The Wallingford Steel Co., Wallingford, Conn., gave a Christmas present to virtually all of its 300 employees. With the exception of the officers and foremen, the employees received double their weekly earnings for one week.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
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A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1936, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1936.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, December 16, 1935.

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| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Jan. 10 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Dorchester Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Jan. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Jan. 21 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Lynn Institution for Savings | Jan. 2 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 4 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge | Jan. 10 |
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| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Jan. 20 |
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Schools — Colleges
Home Study

# Schoolboys Watch Famous Murals in the Making

Parents — Teachers
Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## Art Teaching—Renaissance Style

### At Fountain Valley the Boys See a Real Artist at Work

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A DIGNIFIED gentleman may some day don judicial robes and take his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States—

A famous artist receive an award for a great picture—

A biographer or historian achieve renown—

All because of the initial inspiration gained from watching sketches grow line by line in the Fountain Valley School for Boys, and seeing murals finished in the Fine Arts Center at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Boardman Robinson, head of the art department at the Fountain Valley School, ten miles from Colorado Springs, is making it possible, in somewhat the manner of a Leonardo surrounded by his students, for secondary school boys to watch a famous work of art in the making. He is doing 18 murals for the stairway in the ceremonial entrance to the new building of the Department of Justice in Washington. The panels will cover 1100 square feet and are 12½ feet high, the human figures, of which there will be more than 40, are over nine feet high.

#### *Great Codifiers Of the Law*

"The Great Codifiers of the Law," as the murals are known, will show the high spots of the legal history of the world. The murals would have been executed in "true fresco" on the walls of the building in Washington, but Mr. Robinson preferred to do them on canvas in order that his Fountain Valley pupils might have the privilege of seeing the work in all its progressive stages.

This is not, according to Mr. Robinson, because he wants above all to make painters of his art pupils, but because he believes that every boy will benefit not only by drawing painting and modeling, but that association with monumental mural projects should be stimulating.

"The idea behind any art training in a school of this sort," Mr. Robinson says, "is not to produce artists, but to train the senses. The finer and more discriminating our senses the better we are equipped for life.

"Training in any of the arts is of enormous value in any occupation, not in point of 'making a success of life,' but because it makes the student more of a person—a successful human being."

#### *Love of Work For Its Own Sake*

Fountain Valley School for Boys, where Mr. Robinson has been head of the art department since its beginning in 1930, has not had time to develop the workers and builders in the various arts, professions, and crafts for which he hopes. Boys who entered a secondary school five years ago have not yet finished college. Certainly they have not completed preparations for technical or professional vocations. Some, however, have realized his hope of instilling into "a few of them a love of work for its own sake, and a consequent integrity in its performance."

Although Mr. Robinson says, "I don't conceive it as my chief function to produce artists," using the word merely to designate painters and sculptors, he has a warm pride in the several boys who already have shown definite promise as artists.

Boardman Robinson, born in Nova Scotia of English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh descent, brings to his art the imagination of the Celt and the practical application of the Anglo-Saxon. He has studied, lived, and worked practically all his life in Europe and the United States, coming directly to Fountain Valley from New York, where he had a studio for twenty-five years.

By his murals and his illustrations he is chiefly known. He has told the romantic history of commerce by murals in Kaufmann's department store in Pittsburgh—a story beginning in the misty records of primitive bartering between the Arabs and Persians along caravan camel routes before the Christian era, to this twentieth century, when "commerce strives to be free of the sea by turning to the sky."

#### *See Illustrating Done Also*

Mr. Robinson's work in illustration, done at the school and thereby serving its double purpose, includes a new edition of the "Brothers Karmazoff," by Dostoievsky, published last fall by Random House.

Asked by the committee in charge of decorations in the new Department of Justice Building in Washington to do the murals for the stairway of the ceremonial entrance, he began work last April on the preliminary sketches which were submitted in November. Every line as it grows from sketch to painting may be watched by any of the fifth and sixth form boys who are interested. All of the first, second, third and fourth form boys are required to come to the studio and see it. Probably three fourths of the boys in the school will have seen the murals in the making. The work will be finished in April, 1937.

There Is Always Some Sort of Interesting Art Work Going On at Fountain Valley—A Drop for Some Play, a Piece of Sculpture or Even a Mural

## French Children Writing Letters

### Correspondence Club That Reaches Across Borders

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Paris

FRENCH teachers greatly encourage the exchange of regular correspondence between their pupils and young people of other lands, and thus exert an undeniable influence on the children's moral and intellectual development. Encouraged by M. Charles M. Garnier, director of the French bureau, the Correspondance Scolaire Internationale has become a regular factor in the instruction given in the state schools.

It is clear that when they have a correspondent in the country whose language they are learning, French children—who are not as a rule particularly good linguists—develop a keen interest in the language they are trying to assimilate. The words taught them become understood as the actual expressions of thought which their unknown friend is constantly using. They, in turn, want to learn them and the lesson, illustrated perhaps by extracts from letters they have received, becomes interesting and real.

Teachers are almost unanimous in praising the benefit pupils derive from their correspondence with other countries. Their curiosity and interest are awakened, they learn something of the life, history and customs of countries with which they might otherwise never come into contact. They also obtain a knowledge and understanding of human nature which tends to eradicate national prejudice and erroneous judgments. By joining the C. S. I. the child starts on a wonderful voyage of discovery; he makes the acquaintance of a delightful new far-away friend. At the same time he awakens to a truer appreciation of his own country which he may have been in the habit of taking a little too much for granted before he was called upon to "introduce it," so to speak, to his unknown friend.

Moreover it is an established fact that children connected with the C. S. I. make good progress in writing, spelling and composition. As a French boy of 14 assured his teacher, "We take great pains not to be inferior to our foreign comrades." Thus a healthy emulation is encouraged which lends both interest and zest to study.

Regarded from the human point of view, nothing could be more encouraging. Whole French schools now correspond regularly with foreign establishments of similar grades to their own. Many of the pupils have even several foreign correspondents, in spite of the high cost of postage. Thus one normal school of women teachers corresponds with 94 foreign girls, and the 26 schoolboys learning English in the small college of Condom, have more than 150 correspondents in different countries.

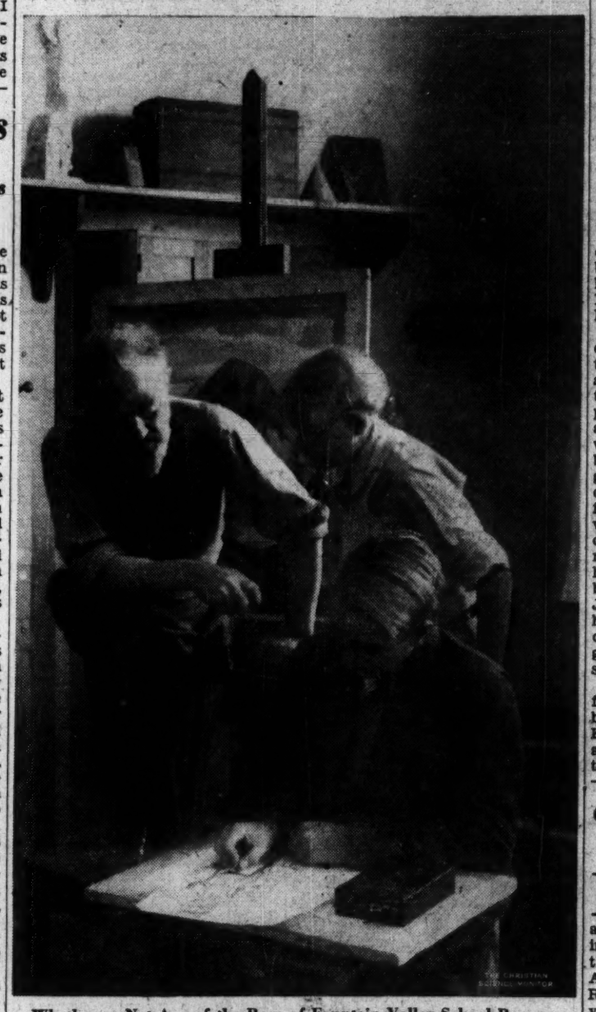
A feeling of good-fellowship results from this exchange, as was shown in the case of a young French girl who had corresponded for many years with an English friend. The English girl married, but soon her husband lost his job, and life seemed bleak indeed in the little home. In fact, they were in temporary need. One can imagine the joy and gratitude which welcomed a letter from France bringing exactly the help that tided them over the emergency.

In many instances prejudice has been eliminated thanks to the C. S. I., as in the case of a little French boy who at first rebelled at the idea of writing to a *boche*, but who after several weeks of correspondence declared to his teacher that the little German was *chic type* (a fine fellow).

Were it not for the C. S. I. perhaps the enterprising schoolboy of Angoulême would never have conceived the idea of putting his unknown friends in eight different countries in direct contact with one another, thus forming a sort of international club which now counts a hundred or more French and foreign "members," and whose program reveals the true aspiration of a large part of contemporary French youth—"To know each other, understand each other, love each other—and thus to know, love and understand each other's countries."

The C. S. I. does not recruit its members solely from the large educational centers. Children of the most remote parts of France, such as the Ardèche, Lozère and Corrèze, are also included.

In many cases French teachers keep a "golden book of correspondence" in which the most interesting letters received by their pupils are kept classified for reference. Others occasionally organize exhibitions of post-cards, fancy work, and so on, which the children receive and exchange with their foreign friends—thus the importance they attach to interscholar correspondence.



Whether or Not Any of the Boys of Fountain Valley School Become Artists Themselves, They Are Likely to Have a Different Attitude Toward Art Because of Having as Their Friend and Teacher a Well-Known Artist, Who Does His Work While They Watch and Question. Boardman Robinson, Here Giving Advice, Is the Artist

## Training for Citizenship

### By Studying and Acting Out How Other People Live

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

"IF A child is to grow into a good citizen," said Mr. H. H. White, headmaster of St. Michael's and All Angel's School in the East End of London, "he must get to understand how other people live. He must go into their homes and talk to them, and learn to feel what they feel, and to see things from their point of view."

And how, one asked, is the child who lives in the poor districts of London to do that? How is he to get to know how the collier lives, or what problems the farmer has to face, or what it really means to fish for one's living?

Mr. White answered these questions in a practical way the other day when 60 of his scholars gave a demonstration in the School Hall of his method of training children for citizenship.

The demonstration took the form of a series of improvised dialogue ketches on "Other People's Business" in which the children played the parts of colliers and their wives in a coal-mining village, agricultural laborers on a typical English farm, and fishermen saying good-by to their womenfolk and putting out to sea on a wild winter's night. The younger children illustrated the primitive necessities of man in a dialogue entitled "The Beginnings of Things," showing man's earliest efforts to provide food for himself by farming and fishing.

In Mr. White's opinion the best, quickest, and happiest way of learning lessons is to act them. Acting, he says, makes the subject clearer, and more realistic and impressive; moreover lessons that have been acted are unforgettable. The whole thing should be a joint production, in which the children, having studied the people whose parts they are to play, add their own dialogue, and introduce the little intimate touches which make everything more real and natural.

With the sketches in view, Mr. White sent the future citizens of England to gather material from every available source. The Children's Country Holiday Fund helped many of them to leave the smoke of the town, and while in different parts of the country much information was collected. One boy met a "real live miner" from the Rhondda Valley, questioned him closely about work in the mines; others were able to get first-hand information from interviews with farmers and fishers; some took cuttings bearing on their subjects from local newspapers, studied photographs of trawlers and tractors in operation, read standard books, and got hold of official publications. Then came the pooling of information when they met again, and discussions as to how much of all they had heard should be put into the dialogue.

Stage properties being out of the question, different children were chosen to give readings describing each scene in detail, in order to create the right atmosphere; and since the school possesses no theatrical wardrobe, the performers collected their own simple costumes at home.

So keen has been the interest aroused by this special line of study that some of the children asked to be allowed to draw pastel pictures of farms they had visited, and these are now being exhibited on the classroom wall. They have also made careful plans of farms and of coal mines from data in the dialogue, and produced large maps of England indicating the locality of the various types of farms, the chief fishing stations, and the coalfields.

DOROTHY LOVELL

## Welcoming the Child Caller

### It Means More to Small Guest Than One May Realize

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"AUNT GRACE likes to have me visit her," said a little girl to her mother one day. "She said so, and she looks so, too."

"Yes, both your aunts are lovely to you," said the mother.

"Aunt Anna is very nice and wants to give me a good time," said the child thoughtfully, "but I'm not always sure she is having a good time, too. That's why I had rather visit Aunt Grace."

Another little girl often ran over to visit a neighbor and always came back with her face radiantly happy, though apparently nothing special had occurred.

"She is very glad to see me," the child told her mother. "She says I brighten up the day for her. I sing her my new songs and tell her what I learned at school and we talk just like grown-ups."

Sometimes we try to do things for children in a well-meaning way, yet the real essence of welcome, the sweet warmth of friendliness is not there. To give material things, to point out proper ways, advise wisely and protect gently the children with whom we come in contact, is good, but not good enough. The adult who gives wholeheartedly of himself to children, the aunt or neighbor whose face and voice and words ring with welcome when a child appears, offers priceless gift. The child glows, responds and returns the best of himself spontaneously. The boy basks in the thought that Uncle John or Cousin Clara likes to have him around, the girl is at ease because she knows her presence is giving happiness to another while she is receiving pleasure.

When a woman meets a dear friend, her face lights, her eyes brighten, her voice becomes vibrant. Fortunate are the children who see and hear the same reactions from their adult friends and relatives, for the friendly atmosphere reassures and releases the sensitive young spirit. The warmest of welcomes, the most gracious gestures of hospitality and the sincerest appreciation may well be given to those eager, glowing, swift-unfolding companions of our daily round, the children in our midst.

L. L. R.

### *Concert Etiquette Taught by Schools*

EFFORTS are being made in some schools and colleges to train students to be quiet and attentive listeners to music. According to hundreds of letters received by the Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, founded a year ago by Philco Radio & Television Corporation to advance the radio arts, the radio is being used by these institutions not only to stimulate an interest in good music, but also to foster a co-operative attitude among the students in their role of listeners.

By making them familiar with the chief themes of the music, the lives of composers, and the conditions under which they wrote their symphonies and operas, the music departments in schools are awakening an intelligent interest in music on the part of their students. When the broadcast takes place, students who have been properly prepared for it listen intently, without committing any of the social errors of which audiences in concert halls sometimes are guilty. Absolute silence reigns in the school audience, according to these communications.

In the junior high school connected with a State Teachers' College in Kansas, the music class meets every morning to receive the listing of the better radio musical programs of the day. In addition, the students are required to listen to two radio operas each week. On Monday morning they are asked to submit reports based on their reactions to the music they have heard.

The head of the music department in a Michigan high school reports that he has tried to set up creative attitudes of listening among his students. His technique consists of familiarizing his classes with the music scheduled on the week's radio programs. This work is correlated with his vocal and instrumental work. The school orchestra may learn to play parts of the symphony, the school chorus may learn a song from a forthcoming opera. At the same time the students become familiar with the story of the opera or the underlying idea of the symphony and the circumstances under which they were written. The life of the composer is studied and some of his other compositions are considered. By the time the broadcast takes place, the students are so stimulated that attentive listening becomes automatic. Eagerly they await the parts which they have memorized.

Obviously students who have been trained to listen to radio broadcasts will apply the same study habits to their concert experiences, in which event, it is hoped, there will be a diminishing need for great conductors to rap for polite attention from their audiences.

### *Stabilizing The Teaching Profession*

*Excerpts from an address by Dr. Clarence D. Thorpe of the University of Michigan, at the convention of the National Council of Teachers of English, held in Indianapolis, Ind., in November, 1935.*

IN A logical state of affairs, half of our high school English teachers would be men. Boys and girls should have the life that is in books interpreted to them through masculine as well as feminine personalities, and should have the more varied stimulation in composition work possible when men, as well as women, probe their minds for clues to latent interests.

The few men who now choose teaching plan to teach only temporarily and then go into administrative positions. As long as administration is exalted in our schools at the expense of teaching, this attitude, it is to be feared, will prevail. Powerful teaching organizations should get behind a movement to dignify and reward classroom teaching and give it the status of a profession so as to attract the ablest young men and women to the most important job a human being can undertake.

It would be advisable to have more married women in our schools. If we are ever to have a real teaching profession, it must be built on permanence. Our present policy of discriminating against married women makes short-time service the rule; or often operates to the disadvantage of the woman teacher who, in order to keep her job, forgoes marriage either indefinitely or permanently. More married women teachers would help professionalize teaching; and they would bring to the classroom experience, wisdom of life, and stability.

### *Where Turnabout Is Also Educational*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Akron, Ohio

AN EXPERIMENTAL project which bids fair to be a howling success is on in the Akron school system. Boys in the grammar schools of the city are attending regular courses of cooking, sewing, pressing and dishwashing, while the girls are learning the intricacies of fixing an iron cord, mending the plumbing, carpentry, and inserting blownout light fuses.

It's all to teach them to be prepared for an emergency, R. L. Fouse, principal of one of the elementary schools says. School board members are heartily in accord with the idea. "I heartily approve the innovation," said Mrs. C. L. Case, one of the board members. "The boys can find good jobs in construction camps as cooks and valets, and the girls will make better housewives, if they know how to mend broken equipment."

In one room a group of girls sit before drafting boards learning from what angle it is best to tackle a leaking pipe. Others are studying how to fire a furnace so that it won't "puff." Another group of girls is making a workshop ring with the sound of hammers and saws and planes.

A few doors away a boy was deep in the intricacies of making cocoa in the correct fashion. Down the hall, another group of boys were washing and mending socks, pressing trousers and sewing on buttons.

"I believe that this will broaden the experience and understanding of the boys and girls taking the courses," said Mr. Fouse. "It is good even if it only satisfies the curiosity of what the other sex does every day. Boys won't be so critical of their wives, and girls of their husbands, if they understand each other's jobs better. Another good point is that it teaches the boys table manners. We have a class in etiquette which gives all the fine points of how to introduce persons and how to order a meal for a woman guest."

The boys and girls themselves are getting great fun out of the project.

## The Parents' Mailbox

*This is an exchange of experiences. The viewpoints expressed are not necessarily those of The Christian Science Monitor*

### Visiting Other Countries

Illinois

Dear Friends:

Again I want to express my appreciation for what has grown to be a most vital part of The Christian Science Monitor, namely, the Parent Column.

I'd like to discuss with others two problems that have presented themselves, since I have a boy in high school.

One problem we have had discussions on is class distinction. My boy argues that one person is as good as another. For a time we found it hard to steer him away from a boy with undesirable traits. He admired his strength and physical powers. The boy had fantastic notions about going on long trips alone. It was to be seen that he hadn't much parental care.

We did not openly oppose our boy's desire to be with him, but very gradually by showing him that this boy's ideals were not very high and that he always sought his pleasure away from home, the problem faded away.

Another is the all-important point of teaching young people a love for peace, showing them how much better it is to fight faults, instead of people. Young boys are so intrigued with the idea of adventure, the thrill of travel. My husband was in the service, and I have given our boy some idea of the cruelty and futility of it. The idea of war has to be fought on many fronts: fighting in the family among the children, fighting dislike of others, fighting the disinclination to help.

Talking with the younger children at lunch hours, we discover that maybe if the children of other lands visited us, they would find our ways and customs just as strange as we think theirs are. We have been reading the story of a little Dutch girl over there. At meal time the children of a family stand up to eat, only the father and mother sit down. My little girl said, "How funny! Why can't they all sit down and be comfortable?" It shows we all have much to learn from others and to be, oh, so tolerant of the other person's view.

We never attend the annual physical exhibit at the high school without uttering a silent prayer that all those brave examples of rhythmic training, co-ordinating so splendidly, may never find it necessary to go out and fight their "brothers under the skin," but may echo the benediction of the approaching Christmastide, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

(Mrs.) H. B. S.

### Partners Three

Ohio

Dear Editor and Parents:

We have become partners, three in any family project, our little boy, his father and I. Just now the two are painting a house for an aunt and doing some carpenter work. The boy is helping paint and shingle. It is really more interesting than play. Because of bad weather, they have had to return three times and each time the boy wanted to go back. At first he was afraid he would not have his visit out with me; it was the first time he had been away so long from home. We built little toys with an erector set which teaches the use of a little screw driver and gives an idea of construction of bridges, and derricks, and trucks.

At his aunt's there is also a bakery and he stayed up till midnight to see the electric bread mixer and later patted the dough into pans.

We often go on trips together and we have helped manufacture and sell an article. Then what interesting places there are to see. An old flour mill run by water power with burrs 80 years old imported from France. A creamery, a printing shop, farms and pleasant people, and lovely scenery.

At home we have an attractive food map of the United States which was obtained from the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. We take many imaginary trips.

I would like to hear from some mother who has given elementary school work to her child in the home.

I am so glad for the experiences that have been passed along in these columns. (Mrs.) L. S.

### The Practice Period

Nebraska

Dear Friends:

At various times in this column, I have seen letters making inquiry about children and music. For the past 10 years I have been teaching music. During that time, because I would have so appreciated it when I was younger, I have extended the privilege of "working out" lessons to many people. Girls and boys as young as 12 have paid for their lessons this way. And mothers have done it for them. My observation has been that those who did it for themselves really appreciated it, although many of the others proved their appreciation by their faithful work.

During my teaching experience, I have told many mothers that they "probably will have to help 8-year-old Mary (or John) for awhile, at least, although the sooner she (or he) learns to practice alone, the better." My "chickens" began to "come home to roost" last summer when I started my 6-year-old daughter at the piano. I had given hundreds of lessons to pupils from four to twice my own years, but never before had it been necessary for me to conduct a practice period. And it was the hardest "teaching" I ever did. After two or three months, supervision became unnecessary, and now, aside from weekly or twice weekly lessons, the little girl usually practices alone, and with great pride of accomplishment. We have found that outlining a certain lesson, each part of which is to be practiced a specified number of times (said number to be reduced as she masters the exercise) is a much more interesting and efficient method, in her case, than merely to set a certain number of minutes aside for practicing.

I have many times blessed my parents for the bit of corporal inducement that was necessary to carry me past the difficult and tiresome time in music to the point where it was interesting. Most adults that I know, whose parents were firm about that matter, are as grateful as am I. I would not give up under a year with a child of mine, although I do think it would be a mistake to shadow a child's entire childhood by forcing music or any other art upon him, if he really showed no aptitude or liking for it.

(Mrs.) E. N. M.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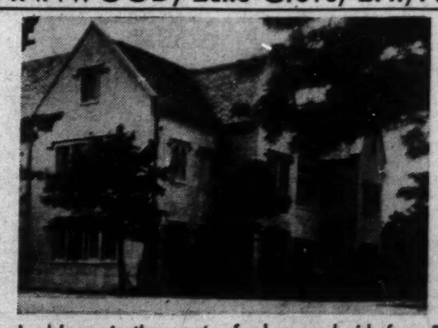


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# Record High in American Debt Faces Fire in Coming Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

parative figures are added to put the sums in perspective (000,000's omitted):

| | June 30, 1935 actual | Nov. 30 actual | Dec. 15 after Pres.'s financ. estim. | 30,'36 estim. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross public debt | $28,701 | $29,635 | $30,556 | $30,723 |
| Net balance in Gen. Fund | 1,941 | 1,435 | 2,483 | 1,133 |
| Actual debt | 26,860 | 28,200 | 28,073 | 29,590 |

**Still Going Up**

The fiscal year begins on July 1. Since this date this year the net debt has increased about $1,210,000,000 and by next June it will have increased roughly $2,730,000,000.

We may thus conclude that the current figures to December are in keeping with the President's estimates. Next June the figure should not be more than the presidential estimate if the intervening deficit comes entirely out of the net balance in the general fund, and not out of additional borrowing.

Among the Government's ventures, moreover, there are a number of items, to be mentioned in detail in the course of this series, which represent contingent additions to the public debt or savings on the public debt according as business conditions turn down or up.

**Public Thought Molded**

Though the $30,000,000,000 figure seems to have caused much heart-searching among the citizenry, nevertheless the President has long prepared them for it. Indeed, it is not as large as the sum he predicted two years ago this January. He then estimated a $7,000,000,000 deficit for 1933-34 and $2,000,000,000 for the year ended June, 1935.

"The total debt," he then concluded, "would amount to approximately $31,834,000,000 on June 30, 1935."

That figure, however, is $1,000,000,000 less than the deficit now expected for next June, 1936.

Two years ago there was little murmuring when the President announced this bold plunge into debt. Even banking counsellors, according to the President's Atlanta speech, were not alarmed by it. Some of them are said to have told him he could push the public debt up to twice the present figure and yet stay within the country's capacity to pay.

**Ability to Carry Debt is Vital**

The bearability, or otherwise, of a debt, considered apart from the will to pay, does not depend upon the debt itself. An individual shouldering a debt which is always renewable will regard the carrying power of that debt in the light first of the interest which the debt bears and then of the income out of which that interest is payable. These are the two items with which the problem of any debt-payment is concerned—income and debt-service.

From the Government's accounts, the cost of the public debt is easily obtainable. We find that it has not risen in proportion to the rise of the debt. Indeed, the cost of carrying the present 30,000,000,000 debt is not greatly in excess of the cost of carrying the $21,000,000,000 debt of 1933 and is actually some $200,000,000 less than the cost of carrying the war debt of 1919. For the last six years, o rsince the deficit financing started, the two sums of debt and the cost of carrying it have risen as follows (000,000's omitted):

**Carrying Cost Kept Low**

| Year Ended June 30 | Gross Public Debt | Interest Charges |
|---|---|---|
| 1931 (est.) | $16,801 | $612 |
| 1932 | 19,487 | 599 |
| 1933 | 22,539 | 689 |
| 1934 | 27,053 | 737 |
| 1935 | 28,700 | 821 |
| 1936 | 30,700 | 745 |

The estimate of $745,000,000 for interest for the current fiscal year was made by the President on Sept. 30. It is substantiated by current Treasury figures, which show that, up to mid-December, interest payments during the current fiscal year totaled only $253,000,000, compared to $286,000,000 for the same period last year.

From our table we find that the cost of the debt has risen only 34 per cent, while the debt itself has risen 70 per cent. This is the result of the progressive cheapness of money available to the Treasury. Just as no Administration has ever borrowed so much as has the Roosevelt Administration, so no administration has ever borrowed so cheaply.

**Credit Never Stood Higher**

For short-maturity bills the rates have been as low as one twentieth of 1 per cent. For long-term notes the Treasury has had to pay only 2¾ per cent. We may thus conclude that the credit as well as the debt of the Federal Government has never stood higher.

To the taxpayer who thinks in terms of future tax charges on his income may well occur the question whether the cheap rate of carrying the debt is likely to continue. Over a quarter of the debt matures within 12 months. Will the cost of the new borrowings be as cheap as the cost of the old borrowings? This is one of the greatest problems in economic debate.

None can answer with any certainty except to say that the nadir seems to have been reached in cheapening money. Much further progress in that direction would result in giving it away! And yet there is no present prospect of a climb in interest rates. Money is so plentiful that the commercial banks' excess reserves against their deposit liabilities exceed $3,000,000,000.

**Depression Deflated Interest**

Economic opinion is that the rate of interest, which is the price of money, had long been held up artificially till it began to fall under the impetus of depression conditions. J. M. Keynes, the English economist, writing in a bank review some time ago, said:

> The slump is due to a retardation of new real investment so that it is falling seriously behind the level of current saving. This is the natural and inevitable result of maintaining, year after year, a rate of interest which would have been considered high at almost any time during the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, and is surely preposterously high in an environment so well equipped as is the contemporary world with fixed investments of every description.

**Comparable With Britain**

In a recent address Allan M. Pope, president of the First Boston Corporation, seemed to endorse the Keynes view. He compared the situation in Britain in the latter part of the last century as similar to that existing in the United States today. For 30 years, as Mr. Pope reminded his audience, British consols sold at prices to yield less than 3 per cent.

Now we must look at the other pocket of the taxpayers' trousers. I mean his income pocket. Is it expanding in proportion as the outgo for government levies is increasing?

This is a fundamental line of inquiry in asserting whether a public debt—more properly, we may now say, public debt service—is bearable. For the purpose of this comparison we may add together all the taxes payable by the American population, local as well as federal.

**Income and Taxation**

The table below shows in one column the increase in national income produced—a term defined as the net product of the national economy—and in another column the taxes taken out of it (000,000's omitted):

| | National Income Produced | Tax Collections |
|---|---|---|
| 1932 | $39,400 | $8147 |
| 1933 | 41,900 | 8144 |
| 1934 | 48,561 | 9800 |

This table shows no increase in the amount deducted from the citizen's dollar by the taxgatherer. Rather there has been a decline. In 1932 it was 20.7 per cent; in 1933, 19.5 per cent, in 1934, 19.6 per cent. Both items have increased this year in a proportion that probably leaves the ratio of taxes to income about the same.

**Easily Got, Easily Spent**

We have already acknowledged that the will to carry debt is just as important as capacity. The Federal Treasury is confronted with a growing demand that the Administration should cry "Halt." Fear of irresponsible spending lies at the root of the present agitation.

That irresponsibility has attended the extra-budget spending is answered in the affirmative on scores of platforms. This may or may not be the case. The fact is, however, that spending outside the budget is an invitation to fiscal irresponsibility.

When one can obtain money cheaply by borrowing instead of by taking it out of taxpayers' pockets, there is a tendency to be careless in its spending. Moreover, inflation breeds upon budgetary irresponsibility.

The call for a return to budgetary sobriety may have one of two results. Emergency borrowings may be made emergency taxation. In other words, the Federal Government might turn from the investor to the taxpayer in financing emergency outlays.

**Cutting Down Expense**

Or the expenditures themselves may be tapered off so that neither the investor nor the taxpayer will be asked to finance the emergency.

There is an intermediate course—that moderate emergency spending could be divided between relatively minor borrowing and a rise in tax revenues as the result of improved business.

It is this latter prospect that is in sight. Judging from his recent speeches, Mr. Roosevelt's new budget will signal a radical tapering off in emergency expenditures beginning with the next fiscal year, which starts on July 1, 1936. The situation as to future revenues is reviewed in a succeeding article.

Public debts, like the poor, seem always to be with us. But the United States has several times shown an example of public debt retirement in times of prosperity. If the present business upturn pushes through into prosperity, the call for a progressive reduction in the public debt will be heard.

**Era of Retrenchment**

In these circumstances, the record between 1920 and 1930 is worth recalling. During this decade the budget was scrupulously balanced. No less than $3,460,000,000 was collected over and above expenditures. This went to the reduction of the public debt.

In addition to this "ordinary" surplus, there were two other extraordinary items which helped in a further reduction of public debt, namely, receipts from war debt payments and sinking fund payments. The former item is self-explanatory. The sinking fund is a special reserve set up in 1919 specifically for public debt reduction. The public debt was thus reduced as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1919 (end of August) | $26,600,000,000 |
| 1930 (end of June) | 16,200,000,000 |

# Daytona Beach Holds Doll Parade

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Outstanding in Christmas activities here for the children, as well as entertainment of tourists wintering in the South, was the first annual Doll Parade on Dec. 14 with entries of more than 200 boys and girls and their dolls.

Hundreds of dolls, some not as large as a pin, others actual life-size figures; some more than 100 years old, others elaborately costumed and riding in beautifully decorated carriages; some just beloved rag dolls dressed up—all blossomed out for the affair which was sponsored by the Sun Record, morning daily paper. The event is believed to be unique in its kind and brought thousands of visitors from all over northern Florida.

Santa Claus led the parade on a large white float supporting two white reindeers pulling his sleigh. Behind him came the children's Junior Drum and Bugle Corps of the American Legion, the first of its kind to be organized in Florida. Next came the eight divisions of the doll entries.

# *Yule Charity Parade Staged to Aid Needy*

GRASS VALLEY, Calif., Dec. 21 (AP)—It's Donation Day in Grass Valley. More than a thousand school children, hundreds of businessmen and dozens of delivery trucks lined up yesterday for the annual Christmas "Charity Parade."

The idea originated 52 years ago with the suggestion of Mrs. Caroline Mead-Hanson that on one day of the Christmas season each child take one stick of wood to school "for the needy."

# Politicians Seek An Appraisal Of Michigan's Vote

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21—Developments here following the election of a Townsend plan "supporter" to the Third Michigan Congressional District seat indicate that with a little encouragement the Townsend issue could grow into what some politicians would consider a useful political football.

And recognition of such a possibility, upon provision of perhaps better evidence of its existence might well convince the Townsendites of the necessity of acting upon their leader's threat to form a third party, or at least put their own slate in the field.

**Significant Part**

Verner W. Main, elected to the Third Michigan Congressional District seat the other day over his Democratic opponent by a convincing majority, during his campaign for the nomination, and right up to the election, espoused the Townsend cause in no uncertain terms, though he of course ran as a Republican. The old-age pension plan was a major issue throughout the pre-election activities, Mr. Main's opponent attacking the idea more warmly than Mr. Main supported it.

Unquestionably Mr. Main's nomination from a field of four was helped by, if not wholly due to, Townsend plan votes. And even though the district is normally Republican, and there is a general trend away from the New Deal, the election itself showed that the Townsend votes played a significant part.

An analysis of the votes shows, for example, that Mr. Main's pulling power fell appreciably in districts where there was little or no Townsend organization activity.

The significant point, though, is that Mr. Main now appears to prefer to minimize the importance of his friendliness to the Townsend plan in attracting enough votes to give his Democratic opponent such a beating.

It could be said, in fact, that Mr. Main seems to be calling attention to the fact that he's a Republican, and bound only by Republican platforms, whatever they are or will be.

It isn't so much a matter of whether or not Townsend votes elected or helped elect him, as whether those Townsend votes were effectively placed.

**Might Swing Election**

It is fairly certain that a very large bloc of voters will put crosses after the name of whoever says he is for the Townsend plan, regardless of party affiliations and other issues, and it is possible that other local elections, even a national election, might be swung if one or the other party involved were to evidence a kindly attitude toward the Townsend idea.

But as far as the Townsendites themselves are concerned it will be necessary, in order to assure sincere support and action aimed at adoption of their plan, to go beyond obtaining the mere expressions of interest or even promises of help from individual candidates.

And it is not necessarily on the basis of Mr. Main's apparent climbing up so as to straddle the issue, following his election, that observers point out to party leaders the possibility of acting in this instance as politicians have throughout the ages—to use an issue to get votes, then painstakingly put it back where they got it.

It remains, regardless of Mr. Main's intentions and responsibilities, that the Townsend bloc is politically articulate and that office seekers will and should take that fact into consideration. It is not likely that either national party convention will go so far as to include any binding promises on the matter in their platforms. The situation following both conventions will therefore probably be much as it is now, as far as the Townsend plan is concerned.

The third-party threat has more logic and more probability of accomplishment than that of any other third party of "bloc" so far developed or suggested.

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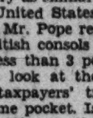

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REX RED ASH—POCAHONTAS
WELLER-TUPPER COAL CO.
5-2841—PHONES—5-2842

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN
FOR THE HOLIDAY FORMAL SEASON
Bensley Tuxedos, 24.50
Bensley Tail Coats, 27.50

BOULEVARD
Plee-zing Food Store
HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Phones 2-1133—1134

*Rent, Why Buy—When We Supply*
JACKSONVILLE TOWEL SUPPLY CO.
*It Pays to Keep Clean*
TEL. 5-2936 403 EAST BAY ST.

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
*Gowns and Hats*
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA ADAMS
*The QUALITY STORE*
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOMES
Jacksonville 45 W. Church St.
St. Augustine 30 St. George St.

THE R. & W. B. DrewCo.
EST. 1848 QUALITY EVER SINCE
Office Outfitters
Social Engravers
22 W. Bay Street Phone 3-1700

*Independent Laundry*
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7209

Sears
*Will Save You Money!*
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE FLA. PHONE 5-3769

**LAKELAND**

PIPKIN DAIRY
RAW and PASTEURIZED MILK
Phone 28-813 114 East Orange St.

**MIAMI**

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445

## *FLORIDA*

**MIAMI**
*(Continued)*

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
*"Miami's Market Center"*
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
*We appreciate your patronage*

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a table of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
HOTEL URMEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE KNITTING SHOP
209 Halcyon Arcade # 4, Miami
714 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach
Individual designing and expert instructions free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.
*Bernat Yarns Exclusively*
*Attractive knitting accessories.*

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the best costs less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Authentic Early American
ANTIQUES
Period Furniture of All Kinds
Spinning Wheel Antique Shop
Biscayne Boulevard at 15th Terrace

DELICIOUS DINNERS
50c - 75c - $1.00
The Berkeley Sidewalk Cafe
Biscayne Boulevard at 20th Terrace

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
*COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE*
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

WASH SUITS
Laundered the White Belt Way
Pressed to Fit 50 cents
White Belt Laundry
N. W. 32nd Ave. and 60th St., Miami
Phone Edge 1568
530 51st St., Miami Beach Phone 5-4010

HOME FURNITURE EXCHANGE
New and Used Furniture
Bought, Sold, and Exchanged
763 S. W. 8TH STREET PH. 2-1109

TYPEWRITERS
ADDING MACHINES
SALES—SERVICE—SUPPLIES
MIMEOGRAPH SERVICE
STENCILS—INKS—PAPERS
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
Phone 23924
171 N. E. 2ND ST. MIAMI, FLA.

EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
Biscayne Blvd. and Third Street
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Complete Sundry and Cosmetics Departments

Dorothy Gray "PRODUCTS"

INSURANCE
of all kinds
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work.
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge. 1633-W

PRINTING
*is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT*
Office and plant 1800 North Miami Avenue
Telephone 2-4743
Lloyd Printing Inc.
Est. 1914

Shoe Makers Shoe Dyers
Johnson Shoe Shop
20-22 S. E. SECOND AVENUE
Shoe Repairing While You Wait
Phone 2-5351

*Cities Service Gasoline*
*Tires—Tubes—Batteries*
*All Leading Brands of Oil*
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
*Everything for the Fisherman*
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

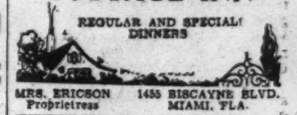
## *FLORIDA*

**MIAMI**
*(Continued)*

*Complete Car Service*
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery charging and road service.
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7343
*One Block West of First Church*

Trade In Your Old Typewriter for a Quiet New Royal Standard at
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
NEW and REBUILT—ALL MAKES
BUY—SELL—RENT—REPAIR
H. E. Hubbard, Mgr. 134 S. E. First St.
Phone 2-2615

Phone 31805
COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS



MRS. ERICSON 1455 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Proprietress MIAMI, FLA.

**MIAMI BEACH**

*Smart Hats*
Alice ROSS
*New Locations*
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

LOUIS' GRILL

29th Street at Collins Avenue
Opp. Pancoast Hotel
*Famous because of Louis' cuisine experience and supervision.*
Luncheons - Dinners
Served indoors or out.

**ORLANDO**

DICKSON-IVES
*The Woman's Store*
ORANGE AVENUE Phone 4134
Fashions of Distinction for Women, Children and the Home
We do appreciate your business.

Sears
SEARS-ROEBUCK & CO., ORLANDO
SHOP with Confidence
*at*
SWAN'S
39-43 West Church Street

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

DOUBERLEY BROS.
FANCY MEATS and GROCERIES
*"6 Stores in Orlando to Serve You"*
We Appreciate Your Business
ROY P. DOUBERLEY, *Sole Owner*

Florence Beauty Shop
24 So. Orange Ave. (up stairs)

Beautician - Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
*Can Not Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence*

**SARASOTA**

*GENERAL INSURANCE*
*REAL ESTATE*
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

NATHAN'S
*Ladies' ready-to-wear*
Red Cross Shoes
Hubrite Frocks
Next to Palmer Bank
Phone 7835

WILLIAMS STATIONERY CO.
*"Complete Office Outfitters"*
Gifts . . . Greeting Cards
325 MAIN STREET PHONE 2344

Everything Is Good At
MARTIN'S
*featuring Sea Foods from local waters*
RESTAURANT COFFEE SHOP
257 MAIN STREET PINEAPPLE AVE.

*Deal with Downs*
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
*Smart Styles for Men and Boys*
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

BAY VIEW CLEANERS
Laundry and Dyeing
427 Main Street Phone 2269

*When in Sarasota Visit*
The Modern Beauty Shop

Latest Methods in All Beauty Culture
Five Licensed Beauticians to Serve You
215 Main St. Phone 6348
*Next to Sarasota Hotel*

## FLORIDA

### ST. PETERSBURG

**DANIEL GREEN FOOTWEAR**
Look for the Name—
None Genuine Without It
TILLINGHAST, INC.
421 CENTRAL AVENUE

SUWANNEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP

*All Branches of Beauty Work*
Mrs. M. RAY SCHMIDT
Formerly Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
Phone 6996
122 5th Street North
St. Petersburg, Fla.

**HEWITT'S**
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
*HOME OWNED*

**ERMEE**
DRESSES - SPORT - FORMAL
MILLINERY - BEACHWEAR
*Gifts for Christmas that are unusual*
Florida Theatre Building

**CONCORD**
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
*Good Food—Excellent Service*
*Special Sunday Dinners*
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

PHONE 87624 ESTAB. 1925
**E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.**
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

**ALIDA COFFEE SHOP and FLORONTON DINING ROOM**
A delightful change in the way of good food preparation, prompt service and refined atmosphere.
F. J. Bochterle 19 to 23 Second St., No.

### TAMPA

**MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP**

*Shop at*
**Sears** and save
**SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO**
TAMPA, FLORIDA
OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
**Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Products**
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

**Ernest Maas Inc.**
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
*Fashions in Good Taste*
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

**Leonard's Beauty Parlor**
*21 Years in Business*
315 ZACK STREET PHONE 3930

*"Holiday Greetings"*

LUCILE DAVIS BEAUTY SHOP
109 GRAND CENTRAL AVE.

### WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
*—The Only—*
Complete Fashion Store
**Hatch's INC.**
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

CONSTANT SERVICE
INSURANCE SPECIALIST
**B.D. COLE INC.**
ENGINEERING SERVICE
*Engineering Service Department*
Phone 2-3133 Guaranty Building
Murry Building, Office First Floor
Palm Beach, Florida

**ALFAR CREAMERY CO.**
*Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products*
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

**NORGE**
*Refuses substitutes*
**BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP**
307 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

## GEORGIA

### ATLANTA

**MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU**
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
*Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.*

**Schneider & Son JEWELERS**
*"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"*
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

*Permanent Waving.*
**Megee & Fuller BEAUTY SHOP**
*All Lines of Beauty Culture*
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

**L. Chajage**
**FURS** *Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

**LAUNDRY May's DRY CLEANING DYEING**
HEmlock 5300
*An Institution of 30 Years' Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
ATLANTA, GA.

**J. P. ALLEN & CO.**
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

### MACON

**GILL'S BREAD**
813 Vineville Ave.

**STEWART OIL COMPANY**
Gasoline—Oil—Storage
GENERAL TIRES
Third and Mulbury Street Phone 4116

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
for the Entire Family
Our 1500-store buying power makes it possible for you to buy quality Merchandise at a low price.
**J. C. PENNEY CO.**
362-364 THIRD ST., MACON, GA.

### SAVANNAH

MORRISON SULLIVAN
DRY GOODS CO.
*Always the Newest in Piece Goods*
Agents for Vogue, Pictorial, Excella and Hollywood Patterns

**MASON, INC.**
Lithographers
Stationers - Printers
18 West Bryan Street

**Eagle Shoe Shop**
111 DRAYTON STREET PHONE 2-0275
We Specialize in making special shoes.
Good shoe repairing and dyeing.
*Work Called for and Delivered*

**Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company**
404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3125
*Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes*

**Lindsay & Morgan Co.**
*Furniture—Carpets*
*Interior Decorators*

## NORTH CAROLINA

### ASHEVILLE

**Asheville Ice & Storage Company**
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
*Cold Storage for Perishables*
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

### CHARLOTTE

**Charlotte Laundry, Inc.**
Established 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

**Reliance Engineering Co.**
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

JERRY F. HARWARD
*Special Agent*
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

*When You*
**Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

## NORTH CAROLINA

### CHARLOTTE (Continued)

Envelopes $3.95 per 1000 (6¾)
Envelopes $4.95 per 1000 (#10)
Personal Cards 100 for $1.00
*Plainly Printed*
ECONOMY PRINTING CO.
PHONE 6207

**DIAMONDS & WATCHES**
Hamilton—Elgin—Paul Valotte
A Life Time Gift
Sheaffers Pens and Pencils
**Chas. J. Barr, Jeweler**
107 South Tryon Street

## Europe

## EGYPT

### CAIRO

Books On
**EGYPT**
The Anglo-American Bookshop
Directly opposite Shepheard's Hotel. Views of Egypt and Water Colours.
GENUINE ANTIQUITIES AND SCARABS STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS

## FRANCE

### PARIS

**PETIT**
25 avenue Rapp
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser

## HOLLAND

### THE HAGUE

**A. VAN EERTEN**
FURRIER—BONTWERKER
Jac: Gillistr: 30. Tel: 550934. Trams 1-21
Atelier voor Moderniseeren en Repareeren - Bontmantels, Sjawls - Vossen

### WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near THE HAGUE
Klein Hoefyzerlaan 1 Tel. 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired, skilled nursing available.

## NORWAY

### OSLO

**P. SIMONSEN**
GRENSEN 16
Groceries, Canned Goods
Established 1857 Telephone 14650
*Deliveries.*

**W. B. SAMSON**
Try Samsons Helkornbröd
25 öre.
*(Pastry-cook)*

**OLAF NORLI**
Universitetsgaten 24
*BOOKS - STATIONERY*

## SWEDEN

### STOCKHOLM

**J. F. BROMS & SON**
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Speciality: Vegetables.

**Lagerson's SHOE STORE**
*Established in 1874*
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

ENGELSKA LEKTIONER
(English Lessons)
antingen privat eller i grupp
av infödd, van lärarinna.
MRS. INEZ TORGNY
Döbelnsgatan 17. Tel. 215702

**Myrtedts Matthörna**
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

## SWITZERLAND

### BASEL

**E. KÜMMERLI**
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1, Basel *(Electrician)*

CHAPELLERIE
(HATTERS)
**Falkner & Co.**
*Founded 1825*
Gerbergasse 63, Basel, Falkenerstrasse 40.

BLUMENHAUS ZU SAFRAN
for Flowers, Plants
*Floral Tributes Arranged*
HANS SCHAUB
GERBERGASSE 11 TEL. 32.198

Home für Alleinstehende
Unfurnished Room with Bath and Central Heating. Full Pension.
E. GYSIN,
BANWARTWEG 28

### BERNE

Monitor
**Advertising Information Bureau**
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 37.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
*Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.*

PAINTS—VARNISH—BRUSHES
**Putzartikel**
**Spratt's Hundebiscuits**
immer sehr vorteilhaft
STAUFFER & CO.
DROGERIE BLAU
Schauplatzgasse 7, Bern

GROCERY SHOP
E. STUCKI-RICKLI
Tavelweg 38
SCHNYDER PRODUCTS

## SWITZERLAND

### BERNE (Continued)

**Wollenhof & Co.**
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

**A. SIMON, Cutler**
*Waisenhausplatz 11*
Fine Steelware, Pocket-Knives
Scissors Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

**Hoch-Schuhe**
*Au Dock*
*Marktgasse 13. Bern*

Couture
de Premier Ordre
*High Class Dressmaking*
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER-MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

**CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.**
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS, READY-MADE GOWNS

**ALICE GORGÉ**
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

*Zentralheizungen*
*Sanitäre-Anlagen*
*Spengler-Arbeiten*
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
*(Plumbing)*

**VELOZENTRALE**
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
*Bicycles, Motorcycles, Cars*
Repairs Promptly and Efficiently Executed

**A. RUOF**
*Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie*
*Jewellery*
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
*LARGE ASSORTMENT*
**Zigerli & Cie**
SPITALGASSE 14

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59 Founded 1868

SPANISH ART JEWELLERY
Pure Gold Inlaid on Steel
Sold by RUOF
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 7.

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

*All Sorts of* **BOOKS**
**A. FRANCKE A.G.**
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

### BIEL

*Bonneterie*
**E. & M. Tanner**
Hosiery se recommande
Stoffe und Konfektion

**Magazine Hess**
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

**Molkerei A. Hauri**
Spezialhaus für feine Milchprodukte
(Dairy)
Tel. 44.78 Privat: 28.25
*Confiserie - Patisserie*
ERNEST SCHINDLER
Rue de Nidau Tel. 27.72
(CONFECTIONER)

### GENÈVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
*Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.*

**BADAN & CIE**
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération.
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
*Founded 1822*

SPANISH ART JEWELLERY
Pure Gold Inlaid on Steel
Agent: Danz
Galeries Centrales

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS
**Robert Chevallier**
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

## SWITZERLAND

### GENEVA (Continued)

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES et MESSIEURS
**KNODEL**
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENEVE
*(Tailor)*

### INTERLAKEN

*The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland*
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

### LANGENTHAL

FURNITURE BEDDING
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
*Visit Our Expositions*
Bern: Länggasstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr. 30
**KÄSER**
H. Käser & Co. A. G.

### LAUSANNE

M. STEIGER & CIE
4, rue St-François
PORCELAINES CRISTAUX
ORFEVRERIE
GLASS

TEA ROOM
*Confiserie—Patisserie*
**E. SCHMID**
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier 11. Tel. 24.408
*Well known for good confectionery.*

SALON DE COIFFURE
PERMANENT WAVING
SETTING
DYEING
2 Avenue du Théâtre 2
Armand Garin Tel. 32.341

### MONTREUX

CONFISERIE SPLENDIDE
Opposite Landing-Stage
HIGH CLASS TEA ROOMS
Home-made chocolates and pastries. Finest ingredients, no substitutes used. Large choice of Presents of all kinds. Light Luncheons.

### STEFFISBURG b/Thun

Papeterie und Buchhandlung
*(Stationery and Bookshop)*
TSCHAGGELAR
FULLFEDERHALTER

### THUN

FRAU OBRECHT
OBERHOFEN
UHREN
BIJOUTERIE
UND PLATURABESTECKE
Watches, Jewellery, etc.

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations,
Central Heating, Repairs.
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

*Buy Your Christmas Presents*
**CHILDREN'S TOYS AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES**
*from*
MAX LEOPOLD, LAUITOR
**Max Reiner & Söhne**
MUSIC

### ZURICH

*Modes Lydia*
A Nice SCARF of Silk, Velvet or Wool is a fine Christmas Gift
MRS. L. MOTSCHI, Fraumunsterstr. 4.
Tel. 37.562

**R. Husner, Zürich**
MERCERIE - SCHIFFLÄNDE 8
Schurzen - Strumpfe - Kleider - Tricotagen in Seide und Wolle Damenwäsche. Grosse Auswahl in Wolle (Underwear, etc.)

ALKOHOLFREIES RESTAURANT
MUNTZPLATZ ZURICH 1
Meals at Every Hour

MEYER-BUCK
Schifflände / Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

## Union of South Africa

### BLOEMFONTEIN

For Everything Electrical
Try
CLEMENT MARSH
Mechanical and Electrical Engineer
*Installations and Repairs a Speciality*
49 HENRY STREET PHONE 101

### CAPE TOWN

**A. F. HONEYMAN**
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-Mades to Measure
89 ST. GEORGE STREET
*(Opp. Cape Argus Office)*
TELEPHONE 2-3577

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
*The Model*
*Quality + Service* Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

**The Atlas Printing Works**
(PTY.) LTD.
*Commercial and Fine Colour*
PRINTERS
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
TEL. 2-5164 CAPE TOWN BOX 868

**Young's Provision Stores**
(PROP.) LTD
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET TEL. 23341
*Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.*
Stockists of:—
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso

## Union of South Africa

### CAPE TOWN (Continued)

**Cleghorns**
*THE SMARTEST STORES IN*
CAPE TOWN
JOHANNESBURG and
PORT ELIZABETH
THE
*SMARTEST FASHION FABRICS*
for Summer Wear are to be found at
CLEGHORNS
*Meet your friends in Cleghorns Cafés at Cape Town or Pt. Elizabeth*

MADAME DU PLESSIS
*Ladies' Hair Specialist*
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St.
Phone 2.5662
*Specialises in the Genuine Steam and Oil Permanent Wave.*

### DURBAN

*Ask Your Grocer For—*
EUZOL Made in Durban
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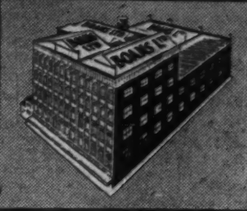
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*LIFE is fruitful in the ratio in which it is laid out in noble action or patient perseverance.*—LIDDON.

# Daily Features

*ASSOCIATE reverently, and as much as you can, with your loftiest thoughts.*
—THOREAU

## Monitor Movie Guide

*Cicely Courtneidge and Frank Morgan Add Jollity to 'The Perfect Gentleman'*

By E. C. S.

Frank McGlynn as Lincoln and Shirley Temple as the Daughter of a Confederate Spy, in "The Littlest Rebel"

**Crime and Punishment** (Columbia)—Modulated version of Dostoevski novel about the murderer who was defeated by remorse and by the awakening of emotions which he arrogantly sought to rationalize. Peter Lorre, Edward Arnold, Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

**Desire** (Paramount)—Marlene Dietrich as a European jewel thief persuaded by romance to go straight. Mystery, music, suspense, action and Gary Cooper.

**The Divine Spark** (G. B.)—Bellini's rise to fame as an opera composer. Selections from his score that could have been better sung. Phillips Holmes, Marta Eggerth, Donald Calthrop, Benita Hume.

**East of Java** (Universal)—Exciting melodrama of island castaways with Charles Bickford intimidating the lions and a final rescue of the love interest, Frank Albertson and Elizabeth Young.

**Follow the Fleet** (Radio)—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in another of their spectacular musicals, this time a romance of gobs and girls, with music by Irving Berlin.

**Forced Landing** (Republic)—Murder mystery with all the airship's passengers under suspicion. Onslow Stevens and Esther Ralston help the trite story to get by.

**Freckles** (Radio)—A distant relation of the Gene Stratton Porter story of the same name with Virginia Weidler as a youngster who has comic adventures with bank robbers. Tom Brown, Carol Stone.

**In Person** (Radio)—A presentation of Ginger Rogers as a temperamental film star in a taming-of-the-shrew yarn unworthy of her talents. George Brent.

**Kind Lady** (Metro)—Exciting melodrama about the crook who took possession of a benevolent woman's house, and how she turned the tables. Aline MacMahon, Basil Rathbone.

**The Littlest Rebel** (20th-Fox)—Shirley Temple as the daughter of a Rebel captain in Civil War times. She sings, dances and wins her father's pardon from Abraham Lincoln. John Boles, Jack Holt, Karen Morley, Bill Robinson.

**The Making of a King** (Tobis)—Emil Jannings as Frederick I of Prussia, and his "blood and iron" training of his son to be the ruler known as Frederick the Great.

**Millions in the Air** (Paramount)—Hodgepodge of vaudeville acts used to pad out an amateur radio hour yarn, and the soap king's daughter marries the poor but honest ice cream salesman. Willie Howard is so funny as an amateur of 30 years' standing with a yen to sing in "Rigoletto" that you will wish that the story had been about him. Wendy Barrie, Catherine Doucet, Dave Chasen.

**The Perfect Gentleman** (Metro)—Frank Morgan as a flighty retired English major becomes a music hall performer in a gallant moment. He and Cicely Courtneidge make an elegant team of clowns. Heather Angel, Richard Waring.

**Scrooge** (Paramount)—Seymour Hicks heads this English cast in the Dickens tale about the skinflint who acquires the Yuletide spirit. "A Christmas Carol" well realized.

**Whipsaw** (Metro)—Myrna Loy as a decorative member of one of the rival gangs of jewel thieves and smugglers. For a time she poses as the bride of a disguised detective, and is reformed by romance in the end. Spencer Tracy, Robert Gleckler, Clay Clement.

**(This guide is published Saturdays).**

## Vocations

*Ideas That Have Brought Supply*

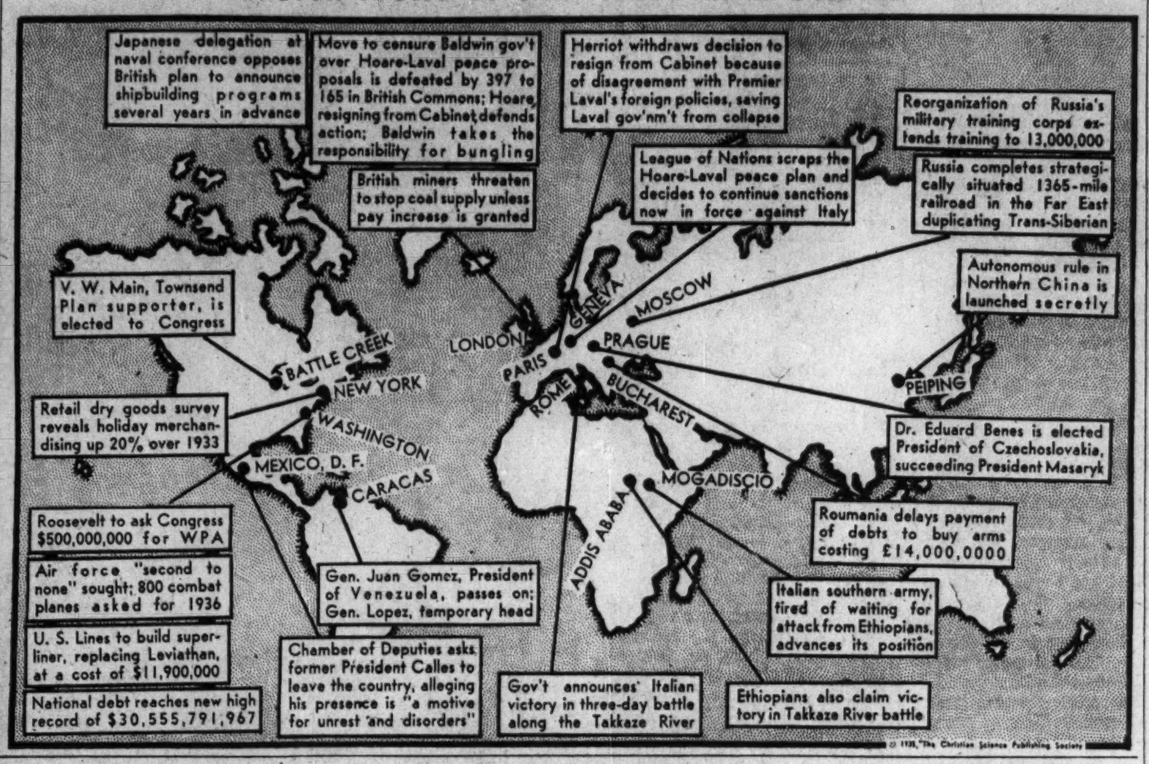
*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Sausage Scrapple

WHEN a woman in our neighborhood found it necessary to add to her slender income, she made sausage scrapple and sold it to nearly every house in her locality. It made a tasty and satisfying breakfast or luncheon dish; and anyone could buy as much as was needed—from a few slices to a panful.

Her proportions of meal and water and sausage were as follows: Into one pint of boiling water she stirred almost a cup of cornmeal; and stirring constantly, she cooked this for three minutes. Adding one half pound of sausage and some salt and pepper, she continued the cooking in a double boiler. When done, the scrapple was cooled in bread tins which had been dipped in cold water. This could easily be sliced and fried in thin slices.—M. S.

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Japanese delegation at naval conference opposes British plan to announce shipbuilding programs several years in advance
Move to censure Baldwin gov't over Hoare-Laval peace proposals is defeated by 397 to 165 in British Commons; Hoare, resigning from Cabinet, defends action; Baldwin takes the responsibility for bungling
British miners threaten to stop coal supply unless pay increase is granted
Herriot withdraws decision to resign from Cabinet because of disagreement with Premier Laval's foreign policies, saving Laval gov'nm't from collapse
League of Nations scraps the Hoare-Laval peace plan and decides to continue sanctions now in force against Italy
Reorganization of Russia's military training corps extends training to 13,000,000
Russia completes strategically situated 1365-mile railroad in the Far East duplicating Trans-Siberian
Autonomous rule in Northern China is launched secretly
V. W. Main, Townsend Plan supporter, is elected to Congress
Retail dry goods survey reveals holiday merchandising up 20% over 1933
Roosevelt to ask Congress $500,000,000 for WPA
Air force "second to none" sought; 800 combat planes asked for 1936
U. S. Lines to build superliner, replacing Leviathan, at a cost of $11,900,000
National debt reaches new high record of $30,555,791,967
Gen. Juan Gomez, President of Venezuela, passes on; Gen. Lopez, temporary head
Chamber of Deputies asks former President Calles to leave the country, alleging his presence is "a motive for unrest and disorders"
Gov't announces Italian victory in three-day battle along the Takkaze River
Ethiopians also claim victory in Takkaze River battle
Dr. Eduard Benes is elected President of Czechoslovakia, succeeding President Masaryk
Roumania delays payment of debts to buy arms costing £14,000,0000
Italian southern army, tired of waiting for attack from Ethiopians, advances its position
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GENEVA
ROME
MOSCOW
PRAGUE
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PEIPING
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## Worth Knowing

353 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN 1,800,000 SQUARE MILES OF INDIAN EMPIRE—ALMOST ONE-FIFTH OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE. 222 DIFFERENT LANGUAGES ARE SPOKEN.

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Daily Anecdote

### Identical Libraries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

FREDERIC the Great's leisure hours were usually spent in the library. His books were divided into two classes, those he read for information or used for references, and those he read for pleasure. All his books were uniformly bound in red morocco, and the edges of the leaves were gilded.

He had five libraries, all precisely alike as regards books and their arrangement. One was at Berlin, one at Potsdam, one at Breslau, one at old Sans Souci, and the fifth at Charlottenburg. Later two more libraries were added, one in the new palace of San Souci, and the other a traveling library.

When a new book was added, duplicates were purchased for all the other libraries. Frequently, when Frederic was moving from one palace to another, he would be in the midst of a book. This he would have replaced in the library, ordering the duplicate volume in the palace he next visited, and continuing his reading from the page he had last read.

## In Lighter Vein

**Household Necessity**

Smart's wife was musical. But Smart was a good husband, and when she expressed a desire to learn the violin, he promised to buy her one as a Christmas present.

"A violin for your wife?" said the assistant at the music shop. "Certainly, sir. One with a chin rest?"

"Yes," said Smart. Then, as a brilliant idea came to him, he hurried after the assistant and caught him by the sleeve.

"Make it a detachable chin rest," he said, "so that she can still use it when she's not playing the violin."—*Tit-Bits.*

**The Reason**

"You say you pay only a very low rent for this beautiful apartment?"

"Yes, but I'm going to move."

"Good gracious! What has come over you?"

"An opera singer."—*Answers.*

**Oh**

"Your life is destined to come to a great climax."

"Oh, goody! I've always wanted to go to California."

**For Christmas Carvers**

He put in a steady ten minutes with the dumb-bells every morning, followed by another ten devoted exclusively to Indian clubs. His skipping exercises made the stability of the ceiling in the room below a matter of considerable doubt.

And his habit of running up and down stairs several times in the course of the evening was proving an ordeal to the carpet.

But what else could the man do? You must go into training when there are going to be seventeen at dinner on Christmas Day, and you've got to do the carving.—*London Opinion.*

**The Indicator**

Boss: "That bell at the end of your typewriter, Miss Jones—"

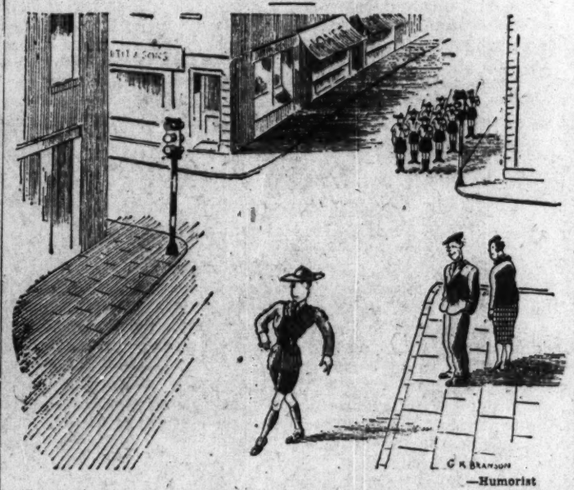
Miss Jones: "Yes, sir."

Boss: "Well, it isn't there to remind you to powder your nose."

**Compromise, and Go Out**

Husband: "I've made up my mind to stay home tonight."

Wife: "But, dear, I've made up my face to go out."



"Lumme! 'E 'asn't noticed that 'is troop's been stopped by the traffic lights!"
—Humorist

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Thanksgiving

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Portland, Ore.

A NUMBER of restaurants in this city closed for Thanksgiving Day so that the drive to "Take Home a Guest to Dinner" might be carried out; and many an otherwise lonely person was invited to dine in style and with hospitality.

Did it pay? Yes. For example, one man, without a relative in the world, was the happy guest, along with 15 others, in a home in beautiful East Moreland. He had been alone every holiday for many years. He is of a timid, retiring nature, and friends had mistaken this attitude for cold reserve, and usually had passed him by. But the heart of a Christian woman sensed his need for companionship, and she invited him to her home. The next day this man sought the hostess of the day before, and with much gratitude, said: "Your invitation came to me in answer to my prayer that I might spend Thanksgiving Day in a home."

### Liberty

STONE walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage.
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,—
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.
—*Richard Lovelace.*

## A Word a Day

*Notes and Queries*

**Aphorism** — *Af'-o-rizm* (*a* and *i* short, *o* as in obey).

This word is derived from the Greek *aphorismos*, "a short, pithy sentence; a definition" (from *aphorizein*, "to define, or mark off"). We use our word to designate a concise statement of a rule or fundamental, or a pithy compendious sentence stating a general doctrine. There are no contradictory aphorisms in the teachings of the Way-shower.

**Apodictical** — *Ap-o-dik'-tih-kal* (first *a* and each *i* short, *o* as in obey, second *a* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

"Apodictical," like "demonstrable," carries the assurance of proof verified by practice. "Apodictical," however, goes a step further in connoting that the proof has been established beyond contradiction.

**Bade** — Pronounced as though it had no *e*, *bad* (short *a*).

**Believest**—Three syllables.

**Buoyant** — The preference in the new Webster's is *boo'-yant* (*oo* as in food, *a* clipped-short).

**Co-ordinate**—*Ko-or'-dih-nate* (first *o* as in obey, second as in *orb*, *i* short, *a* long).

The Latin roots *cum*, "together," and *ordinare*, "to arrange" (from *ordo*, "order"), remind us that "co-ordinate" means literally "to arrange together." And if we co-ordinate two things, we therefore put them in the same order or rank; we regulate and combine them in harmonious action. When the word is an adjective (as in "making it co-ordinate with all . . .") it carries the sense of "equal in, or in the same rank or order." For example, in some establishments the authority of the manager is co-ordinate with that of the proprietor.

**Decapolis** — *De-kap'-o-lis* (*e* as in create, *a* and *i* short, *o* as in obey).

**Dogma**—*Dog'-ma* (*o* as in soft, *a* as in sofa).

This word comes to us from the Greek *dogma*, "that which seems good; a received opinion," based on *dokeo*, "I think." We use "dogma" in the sense of a settled religious or philosophic opinion. It is not to be confused with "truth," although certain dogmas may be based on truth. Truth is eternal and unchangeable; dogma depends for its authority on the body which maintains it.

**Ecclesiastical**—The first *e* is short.

**Elucidation** — *E-lu-sih-day'-shun* (*e* as in create, first *u* and *a* long, *i* short, second *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on second syllable).

From a combination of the Latin *e*, "out, very," and *lucidus*, "bright" (*lux*, "light"). When we elucidate anything, we bring it out into the light; we make it manifest or very clear. We "explain" by merely making intelligible; we "illustrate" by means of examples; we "elucidate" by reason and demonstration. For example: Words frequently need explanation; certain statements may require illustration; but deep truths or teachings must have elucidation.

**Illustrate** — The new Webster's preference is for accent on the first syllable.

**Immanent**—*Im'-a-nent* (*i* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *e* clipped-short).

Derived from the Latin *in*, "in," and *manere*, "to dwell." Our word means "indwelling; inherent; neither derived from, nor passing, without; confined to consciousness." It is not to be confused with "imminent" (*in*, "in," and *minere*, "to jut out"), which means "threatening; impending." There is nothing imminent in the statement of the eminent Sir W. Hamilton, that "a cognition is an immanent act of mind."

**"In the year 1866"**—In formal public reading, most persons choose to use the literary style for dates. If this style is followed, "1866" would be read "eighteen hundred and sixty-six" (the "and" is barely sounded—given no prominence whatever). This applies also to the formal announcement of hymn numbers, addresses, etc. This may be a propitious moment to repeat a note from Ball's "Constructive English":

> The omission of "and" before the last term of a series is so unusual as to be a rhetorical figure, called "asyndeton" ("not bound together"), as in "I came, I saw, I conquered." In the writing of numbers "and" has been used since early times. The various schoolroom devices employed in the reading of numbers are not for general use, and students should be cautioned against them. In ordinary practice it is no more proper to say "I counted a thousand one" than "I saw Frank, Mary."

But, remember to keep the "and" in the inconspicuous background.

**"Learned"** (Isa. 50:4)—Two syllables.

**Morale**—*Mo-rahl'* (*o* as in obey, *a* as in ask).

This word was borrowed from the French, with no change in spelling or sense—"morality; good conduct" (Latin *moralis*, "relating to conduct"). If one abides in the morale of truth, for example, one follows recognized moral teachings and lives up to them in zeal, hope, confidence, truthfulness, and in the exercise of other mental factors entering into the demonstration of truth.

**Self-immolation** — *Im-o-lay'-shun* (*i* short, *o* as in obey, *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

In offering sacrifices to the gods, the ancients would make the offering more savory by sprinkling it with coarsely ground meal mixed with salt. The Latin *immolare* (*in* "upon," *mola*, "meal"), therefore meant "to prepare the victim for the sacrifice," although the word gradually acquired the meaning of "to offer in sacrifice." Today we realize, of course, that the sacrifice of self is the highest form of sacrifice.

"Self-immolation" is closely related to "self-sacrifice"; but, because of the connotation of thorough preparation in making the sacrifice more worthy, "self-immolation" is regarded as the stronger word.

**Semper paratus** — *Sem'-per* (first *e* short, second as in *maker*) *pa-ray'-tus* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *u* clipped-short).

This Latin expression means "always ready."

**Zacchaeus**—*Za-kee'-us* (*a* short, *e* long, *u* clipped-short).

## Parliamentary Practice

*Question Box*

*Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."*

### Committees in Bylaws

**Question:** Is it customary to include a list of standing committees in the bylaws of an organization?

**Answer:** This depends on the size and purpose of the organization. A large organization, having many and varied activities, and perhaps affiliated with a national organization, might well have a number of committees whose size and duties should be defined in bylaws. But a simple local organization, organized for a single purpose, and delegating administration to an executive board, may find it more convenient not to list committees in bylaws, preferring that they remain more flexible.

## The Bible in Outline

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* CORALYN D. BERTLE

### Old Testament

No. 29

D. Period of the Kingdom administered by Judges from the Death of Joshua to the Call of Saul (about 450 years), Judges 1:1 to I Sam. 10:24 (read Ruth in this period). This period was the united kingdom—government a theocracy, Jehovah King of His people:

1. Condition of affairs after Joshua's death, Judges 1 to 3:6

The subjugation of Canaanite clans, ch. 1

Demoralization of Israel; apostacy from Jehovah and idolatry; unconquered clans, ch. 2 to 3:6

2. *The fifteen judges*, Judges, ch. 3:7 to 21

First servitude—subject to Mesopotamia, 8 years—repent when delivered by *Othniel*, the first judge, 3:9-11 (40 years)

Second servitude—subject to Moab—Eglon, King of Moab (18 years), return to idolatry, 3:12-14

*Ehud*, of Southern Canaan, the second judge, delivers them by slaying Eglon, King of Moab, 3:15-30

Israel has rest for 80 years, 3:30

*Shamgar*, of Southern Canaan, the third judge, slays 600 Philistines with an ox-goad, 3:31

Third servitude—subject to Jabin, King of Hazor, for 20 years, 4:1-3

Delivered by *Deborah*, of Northern Canaan, the fourth judge, for 40 years, ch. 4

Song of Deborah and Barak, ch. 5

**(To Be Continued Daily)**

## What They Say

**Brotherliness**

"Cannot we realize that we can never have peace or harmony or progress until the minds of men are fixed on the same great principle of life, the principle of brotherliness?"—*Dr. F. Townley Lord.*

**Security**

"The only security I know or can understand comes from the self-dependence of a man who knows how."—*Henry Ford.*

**Works, Not Words**

"Peace cannot be preserved by talk alone."—*Alfred E. Smith.*

**Books**

"Books are guests of self-improvement."—*Edward Weeks.*

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Secrets Are Hard to Keep*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY—WHAT ARE YOU BOYS KEEPING IN THE CLUBHOUSE ?
YES, SOMEONE IN THERE THE OTHER DAY SAID HE WAS YOU—BUT WE KNEW YOU WEREN'T IN THERE !
NOW DON'T LOOK SO SMUG—TELL US THE SECRET
"PRETTY PLEASE"
MY GOODNESS—YOU'LL HAVE TO WAIT ONLY THREE MORE DAYS—AND THEN YOU BOTH WILL FIND OUT ALL ABOUT IT
THREE DAYS ? THEN IT IS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT
AND IF YOU MEAN FOR US TO FIND OUT, THEN IT MUST BE FOR US !
PLUNKY ! THE ONLY WAY I CAN KEEP A SECRET FROM SUSIE, IS TO HIDE MYSELF AWAY SOMEPLACE

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Complications*

By CARMACK

Yesterday we were certainly pleased when we got our little package into the house without anyone seeing it—
And we hid it under the blankets in my basket—
But it didn't seem wise to leave it there all alone—
So we decided to take turns guarding it—
The only trouble is, I usually don't spend much time in my bed during the day, and the third time the Boss found me in it today he began to look as though he suspected something—
which made me feel that I'd better hop out before he began asking embarrassing questions!

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Editorials

### Christmas Is All the Year

*The World's Week*

'Twas the week before Christmas
And all through the world
The banners of peace
And good will were unfurled.

HOW splendid it would be if this paraphrase of the familiar rhyme could be truly spoken at this season! And let no cynic tell you otherwise than that these banners are gradually unrolling—slowly, laboriously and fragilely, perhaps, like the wings of a butterfly emerging from the chrysalis, but nevertheless unfolding so that in God's own time they shall float upon the breeze.

For with whatever qualifying influences, the last week or more has given evidence that the devotion to peace and justice in the hearts of the people of the world is stronger and more awake than ever before. The storm of public disapproval which drove Sir Samuel Hoare from the foreign ministership in Great Britain, shook the Cabinet of Premier Laval in France, roused the smaller nations at Geneva and echoed clear across the Atlantic has shown that popular sentiment in a large part of the world favors collective action to preserve peace rather than diplomatic bargains to reward an aggressor.

But peoples must recognize that if there is to be among nations a machinery of peace there must also be a machinery of justice, as there are within nations parliaments and courts. Peace cannot be an imposed status quo; it must with justice give a hearing to the grievances of nations which feel themselves underprivileged, as Italy, Germany, Japan, and provide for adjustment by diplomacy and law so that resort to war shall be without excuse.

That the flags of nations do not more freely radiate friendliness and good wishes to their neighbors is regrettable indication of how far we all fall short of the best in our respective religions. The mixtures of arrogance, fear, envy and self-seeking betray themselves not only in passages at arms but also, if more subtly, in trade wars, economic jealousy, racial antagonisms, labor disputes, class strife, misunderstandings and exploitation of advantages, whether on an international scale or between individuals. They appear in the political party tensions in the United States that would transform a question of judgment into a contest of bitterness.

It is worth remembering that nationalism itself is a growth from much smaller units of provincialism. It was, and sometimes is even yet, a rallying cry of unity to cities, valleys, sects and sections to rise to what Samuel Longfellow called "the wide horizon's grander view." Now may that view extend across continent and ocean to encompass as rapidly as may be the brotherhood of man foreshadowed when the shepherds heard the chorus, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

To accomplish this end, the eye must first be turned inward and, among other things, glimpse a truer sense of giving than is even yet associated with the commemoration of the Master Christian. When the wise men brought "gold and frankincense and myrrh" to the infant in Bethlehem, it was not a mere exchange of gifts, nor observance of custom, nor propitiation of the supernatural. It was an expression of deep gratitude, an act of self-renunciation and a payment of tribute due to a benefactor of the world.

We need to seek the substance more than the symbol in giving. The significant point is that these men brought gifts not to each other but to the exemplar of meekness, goodness and love who was later to say, "Go and learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy and not sacrifice."

The giving that is most needed in the world today is the giving up of malice, rancor, prejudice, suspicion, smugness and greed, and the giving to peace, honor, justice, sympathy, understanding, and right-doing the place they deserve in our hearts.

This sort of giving has no special day allotted to it, nor should it or can it be limited to particular occasions if it is to do its redemptive work in the world. Jesus in his ministry went about giving of himself every day in the year. Religion cannot be set apart for use only on Sundays and holidays nor shut up in a compartment away from the problems of statecraft, economics and personal relations that cry aloud for its touch. The Christmas spirit must become more real and be extended to every day in the year.

### Return to Geneva

COLLECTIVE action for peace has an inevitability that will not be denied. Peoples learn slowly to think internationally, but every time they face the alternative of international anarchy they recoil. Today, after the debacle of extra-League diplomacy, the chancelleries are turning back to the League of Nations.

Britain especially is returning to the sound position she announced at Geneva in September. Then Sir Samuel Hoare said collective action must be really collective and that Britain would not move alone to restrain aggression in Ethiopia. Now London is sounding out other members of the League as to their readiness to fulfill the obligation of Paragraph 3, Article XVI, of the Covenant, to "mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the Covenant-breaking state."

It is known that the little nations have been much keener about economic sanctions than about promising any military support should Italy attack Britain. And France has been worse than hesitant. The Hoare-Laval lapse is explained as due to Britain's fear that unless she could obtain support an attack by Mussolini would "lead to dissolution of the League." This is an unsatisfactory explanation. But certainly it is reasonable for London to refuse to push oil sanctions unless assured of support in case action is transferred from the economic to the military sphere.

If military or naval measures are to be taken, they should be taken collectively. So far as the nations have proceeded collectively, they have been strikingly successful. Economic sanctions have exceeded expectations, both in the unanimity attained and in effectiveness. It has been by lapses from the Geneva ideal that failure and confusion have crept in.

Even in America there was a thrill when the British fleet moved into the Mediterranean. But now it may be recognized that this movement was not collective action. It was not authorized by the League. And it was flatly against Britain's own resolve not to move alone. At the time in London it was said Britain was moving because of attacks on England in the Italian press. Official statements spoke also of Italian threats against Egypt, and said they justified "measures taken by His Majesty's Government to insure the safety of the Empire." Now Sir Samuel Hoare says, "We had no fear as a nation of any Italian threat."

With every sympathy for the British position, and with great admiration for the support the English people are giving the Geneva ideal, it ought to be recognized that here was a manifest confusion of purposes. A similar confusion and departure from clear-cut collective aims led to the Paris plan to reward Mussolini. That was a failure for nationalistic diplomacy, not for international action.

Perhaps before collective action can go farther there must be concerted plans for military sanctions. Sir Samuel Hoare points out that "not a ship, not an airplane, not a gun has been moved by any other member state." This seems to overlook the fact that no movement of ships or planes has been authorized collectively. London appears to realize now how far Britain had pushed out in front; there is talk of withdrawing part of the British forces in the Mediterranean. And at Geneva there is new realization of the danger from relying on military action by individual powers; there are discussions there of new plans to form an international police force. All around there is a new emphasis on making collective action really collective.

### The Borah Puzzle

FEW men in public life can be so outspokenly frank and at the same time so enigmatical as Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. His statement of Friday upon permitting his name to be entered in the Republican presidential primaries in Wisconsin makes perfectly plain his purposes, but leaves as uncertain as ever his actual course and its results.

"My primary objective," he says, "is a convention of liberal delegates which will write a liberal platform and name a liberal candidate." To this end he is willing to have delegates pledged either to him or to some other liberal. But the question—which not even the Senator but only events can answer—is: Does this raise a serious likelihood of Mr. Borah's being the actual nominee of the Republican Party?

Indications can be gleaned from two sides. The most unexpected development is the report that the La Follettes of Wisconsin, Senator "Bob" and Governor "Phil," long-time political cronies of the Idahoan, probably will plump for President Roosevelt with their Progressive Party because they consider Mr. Borah has given his name into the hands of Republican "stalwarts" in their State.

Without questioning Mr. Borah's great popularity in the West, it is certain that his antitrust, free silver, prolabor liberalism is distinctly unpopular with the men who are running the show and supplying the sinews of war in the East. These gentlemen in campaign after campaign have let Mr. Borah and his insurgent friends make enough noise to knit needed votes to the party and then have nominated a good "safe" candidate. Today reaction against Rooseveltism has strengthened and emboldened the conservative wing of the G. O. P.

One guess—which may be no better than some others—is that the Borah delegations will obtain a few nice-sounding concessions to progressivism in the party platform and help prevent the nomination of a too unutterly backward-leaning candidate, and that Mr. Borah will come back to Washington with new prestige as Idaho's perennial contribution to the senatorial surveillance of world affairs.

### Discoverer of 'X'

*Book News of the Day*

ADVENTURES of a mathematician who stretched an astronomical formula until it pointed to the mysterious planet "X," which no one else knew existed, are recounted in the BIOGRAPHY OF PERCIVAL LOWELL (New York: Macmillan. $3). Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell writes of his brother in the straightforward, factual style characteristic of the Harvard president emeritus's textbooks on government.

Young Percival was headed for a career in writing or diplomacy, but a change came when the Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli, detected faint markings on the planet Mars in 1877 which he called "canali." Percival Lowell's inflammable intellect needed but this spark of promised adventure to ignite an interest in astronomy dormant for many years.

Scion of a wealthy New England family, he devoted his energy and funds to carrying on the unfinished work of Schiaparelli. Prospecting up and down North America for the best site upon which to build an observatory, he picked Flagstaff, Arizona. Here he began in 1895 the series of researches which today stamp Lowell Observatory as foremost in the world on problems of the sun and its planets.

Here he made observations upon which were based conclusions that the markings on Mars were actually artificial canals, the work of intelligent beings, attempting to prolong existence upon a dying planet.

But of greater importance than his ability to tackle scientific problems was the appeal his drawings and non-technical writings had for the common man. He did much to popularize natural science, particularly astronomy. One finds today a public well educated in the fundamentals of astronomy through a myriad of popular books on the subject, of which Lowell's were among the first.

Dr. Lowell discloses the keen disappointment that was Percival's when astronomers failed to see the canals he found on Mars, and also when planet "X," whose existence he predicted and whose orbit he plotted mathematically, remained unknown to the day of his passing. It was not until 1930, fourteen years afterward, that a young research worker at Flagstaff discovered the planet now called Pluto, with the abbreviation PL, Lowell's initials.

To those who know the ability of Harvard's president emeritus to embellish the products of tongue and pen with splashes of wit and literary merit, this book will no doubt prove disappointing. A certain academic stiffness is relieved only by excerpts from the vivid mind and pen of his older brother. H. B. N.

### The Light That Never Fails

## Fulfillment

*And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass. (Gen. 1:11.)*

CENTURIES ago, in England, before there were any printed books in the world, when there was the darkness of dense ignorance among the people; when they toiled hard and bore many burdens, and suffered many wrongs, a yeoman went into his field to sow. The sun was warm, the sky shone blue above, and the yeoman was glad at heart, as he saw the plentiful seed fall into the soft earth. And he looked forward to the day when the grass would wave tall and strong to be harvested for the winter's need—to feed his own few cattle, and help his good neighbor, who labored long and thought deep about the wrong that he saw in the world, and of what was God's and not man's will; as did many, groping in the darkness of those times.

The yeoman could not know how that crop would serve to feed his neighbor with true substance, nor what it would cause to spring and spread in rich harvest. But he sowed thankfully, and as he sowed, he wondered vaguely about a certain wonderful Scroll, of which there were rumors among the villagers and along the countryside.

*And the earth brought forth grass. (Gen. 1:12.)*

Time passed. There was more talk of the wonderful Scroll with a gospel of good news for all mankind—not sealed away now for only learned folk to read, but writ plain in the tongue that all his countrymen could speak, and a few, like his neighbor, had slowly learned to read. The grass grew tall and strong; and one day, the yeoman went forth into his field, and with the help of his good neighbor they put in the sickles.

The yeoman could not know how that freshness and fragrance would be transmuted, and fill the heart and soul of his neighbor. They had heard more of the wonderful Scroll; that it told of simple folk, like themselves, shepherds who were watching their flocks, and saw a star, and heard angel voices singing of glad tidings of good that should be for all mankind. It would be a blessed thing to hear that "news," for there was little song and faint light among his people.

Then a day came when the sun was shining warm over the meadow; and he and his good neighbor went forth together, and heaped the hay high upon the wain. The yeoman knew not of the blessing that was to be garnered and heaped up in the life of his neighbor, and many another, nor of the great Light—beyond the light of star or sun—which would shine on the path of all mankind.

*And God said, Let there be light. (Gen. 1:3.)*

Now there came word through the village that the wonderful Scroll was there, and that it was passed about for those to read who could read, whoever they might be. It could be had for a day's reading if a load of hay were given in payment for the use of it. Now the neighbor was a young man who longed, above all else in life, to read that sacred Scroll, and to have his people know all that was written there. And so he asked the yeoman for the load of hay which they had garnered together, and promised to read the good news to all the countryside, and to labor on the yeoman's land until full recompense was made.

Thus it came about that before dawn the next day, the young man drove the wain with its burden of hay to where the scholar lived who kept the Scroll. The aged scholar saw the light of a great hope in the young man's face, as he went away with his great prize. Then the young man went to a hillside, and as long as the light of day lasted he read to all the people gathered there concerning the will of God, and not man's will. For the first time in their lives those toilers in the dark heard the gospel of good news which should be for all mankind. But the yeoman did not know that the light of that message would one day shine into all the dark places of the earth.

ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Evolutional Farm Relief—II*

By Frank L. Perrin

LONG before it was generally realized that there was a vexing or troublesome farm problem in the United States, and before politicians in power and those desiring to gain control discovered that favors extended to the farmers might pay dividends in the form of votes, those who were thoughtful enough to care to do so found opportunity to study the simple problem in the simple laboratories which individual and neighboring farms supplied. I imagine that if it were possible to call as witnesses many of the farmers and wives and sons of farmers, the successors to the pioneers and immigrants who pre-empted or purchased lands in the Middle West a hundred years ago, they would testify that every farm had its individual problem and that every farm family accepted the responsibility of solving that problem in its own way, or neglected to assume that unavoidable responsibility.

* * *

Then, as now, the only effective or genuine relief in the working out of the farmer's problem came as a result of individual effort reflected in industrious application and utilization of the means at hand. The picture of early farm life stands out as distinctly and clearly in the memory of those who were reared in the country as the memory-pictures of village or city life are recalled by the more sophisticated but no less keenly perceptive boys and girls reared in the towns. We learn while still young to observe intimately and, observing, to judge by comparison. Comparison, to youth, is about the only standard by which judgment or conclusion can be reached. The farm boy comes to know the home conditions of all the families in his spacious neighborhood. He learns to know where thrift and industry combine to make the farm profitable and the home a happy one, as well as where thriftlessness and neglect mar or destroy what otherwise might be a pleasant picture. Today, after all the years, I could set down, in contrasting columns, the names of those who, with equal opportunities, succeeded or failed in solving their individual and collective farm problems.

It is realized, of course, that the whole picture has changed. Economic conditions demand new methods of attack and approach. Processes have been revolutionized. The farm is no longer an independent and self-sufficient unit or structure. But this is due, it may be discovered, to the dislocation caused by those various devices, governmental or theoretically co-operative, which have been imposed or adopted because they were believed to provide a better way to success, prosperity and general happiness.

* * *

There would be difficulty in proving, or attempting to prove, in the face of tomes and tons of documentary and departmental evidence which might be produced, that the bureaucratic interference with agricultural processes and methods has hindered, rather than aided the solution of what, at most, is not an extremely complex farm problem. It would not be quite so difficult to convince thousands of farmers and millions of consumers that the paternalistic legislative enactments designed to regulate or limit agricultural production and supervise distribution and marketing have been actually detrimental.

Fundamentally, as can be established, the farm neither requires nor demands a subsidy. Agriculture is a basic industry which thrives best and most certainly under the direction and management of those who have intimate first-hand realization of the particular needs to be met and the difficulties to be overcome. No rule of action or code of procedure can transform a thriftless farmer into a successful or prosperous farmer. Likewise, no burdensome formula of regulations and inhibitions should be imposed to limit or determine the opportunities of the progressive and thrifty farmer.

The rightful reward of the progressive people of any nation is the full bounty of the land. And this includes unrestricted production as well as unhindered and free distribution by such processes as both consumers and producers agree are beneficial to all concerned.

Any plan of co-operative marketing which limits co-operation to producers alone will not be completely successful. The convenience, welfare and profit of the consumer must be considered and his support won. Every estimated surplus of any of the products in the category here considered would be absorbed, to the benefit of all concerned, and to the profit of the country as a whole, by approximating this potently practical economic expedient.

## The Wide Horizon

### This Shrinking World

(Excerpts from an address given before the Institute of World Affairs at Riverside, Calif.

By Dr. Bruce R. Baxter
President, Willamette University

MEN must make a conscious effort to fit themselves for living together in a shrinking world. We are, after all, virtually living in each other's back yards.

Since we are so close together, we might as well recognize the fact that we are obligated to be wall breakers. The word "boulevard," you know, means an open way that has been built where fortifications once stood. Today we are faced with breaking down the old walls, the divisions which once walled us into castles with moats around them and a drawbridge which could be pulled up to cut us off from all the world, and we must substitute boulevards for bulwarks.

* * *

In this shrinking world courtesy has become increasingly a vital need. We must be willing to suspect the best of each other. The filling stations of America, a college president told me recently, are doing more to teach courtesy to America than all the colleges and universities of the country. Their lesson could well be made international.

There have been grave consequences of discourtesy. A misconstrued word caused us to pass the Japanese exclusion act, a discourtesy to a gentle, courteous and kindly people.

It is unfortunate that the things we believe about one another are so apt to be without much foundation in fact. When we think of China it is too apt to be of bandits, of civil war, of political corruption. But what does a Chinese think of the United States? May it not be of gangland, of kidnapings? A friend wrote me recently of attending the opening of the twenty-eighth radio station in Shanghai. We have not that many in our big cities.

* * *

When we think of Africa, may it not be of the war, undeclared, in the northeast, of savage beasts and more savage men in the center? We think little of the marvelous construction of new cities in Africa, of the tremendous advancements there. And at least one nine-year-old black boy in Durban has a similarly distorted view of America. Aided by an American visitor, this little fellow, who knew a bit of English, asked her, "Do you know Mr. Dillinger?" When she told me of that a few days later, I looked through an African paper to see what it had to say of the previous 24 hours in the United States, and I found five items: one of a jail break in Minnesota, one of a lynching in the South, one of a Hollywood divorce scandal, and two of gang actions in Chicago and New York. The press associations had sent many more worthy stories of American activities, but these five were the choice of one African editor to record the day in the United States. It was typical of news distortion around the world.

We have talked enough of our separations. We have had too much emphasis upon our Declaration of Independence. Let us issue a Declaration of Interdependence, and set aside a day for all good co-operative efforts.

One thing which this world requires is a willingness to share. The time has come when the underprivileged nations will demand a new deal from the overprivileged nations. Natural resources, such as the various components of good steel, which come from the four corners of the earth, must be made available to all nations.

* * *

We must have concerted action against war. You can't quarantine a fire in this shrinking world. One cannot be safe anywhere unless he can be safe everywhere. If there were to be another world war there would be no victors, only survivors. Let us forget war stories and war enmities. Certainly it is not weakness to forgive. The meek man is not the weak man: he is the strong man with his strength under control.

Education should be fundamentally Christian education. He who would shut himself in, by that same act shuts himself out. Institutions of higher education are turning out men and women trained in everything but an understanding of other countries. Men who go to the Orient often go with no understanding of the culture or background of the countries of the Orient.

To overcome this deficiency, in one college a large globe is kept, in which a light has been placed behind each country, and every morning a student must light the lamp behind each country which is particularly in the public eye on that day. When the other students come into the room you may be sure that if they are not thoroughly acquainted with the reason why each country is lighted they lose no time in finding out, and in digging out the whole background of the situation.

It is education that can create the atmosphere in which hatred and misunderstanding cannot live, but where understanding and co-operation thrive.